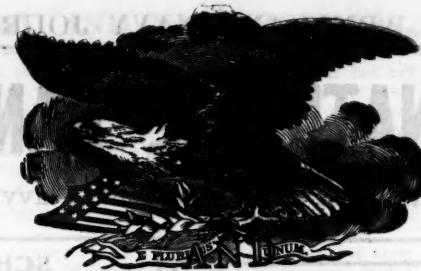


ARMY

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REGULAR



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FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVII. NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 2412.

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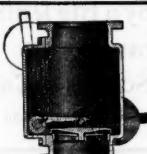
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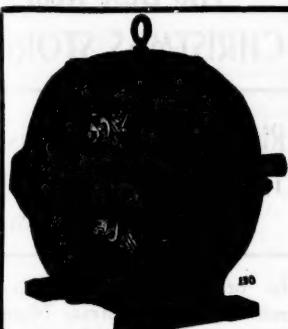
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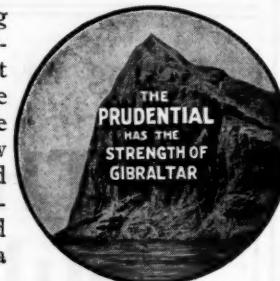
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BOX 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

It is a belief shared by a large part of the public press that the right to establish a naval base at Pearl Harbor is a result of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, but such is not the case. The convention of 1884 between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands granted to the United States "the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid." Even if the annexation of Hawaii had not come, Pearl Harbor would have been retained for naval purposes by the American Government with full power to fortify and improve it as the necessities of our Navy might demand. Despite the fact that the harbor has been under American control for a quarter of a century, little has been done toward developing its possibilities as a naval base, and the work now before our Army Engineers is of great magnitude. The importance of Hawaii as a central point for the purpose to which Pearl Harbor is to be devoted is another result of the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet, whose influence upon the policies of this nation seems only beginning to be felt. The massing of those sixteen ships in the Pacific gave foretaste of what may happen when the Isthmian Canal shall afford rapid communication by water between the oceans, and the need of a powerful station midway across the Pacific was a strong object lesson in the necessity of such a base as has now been decided upon.

Out of the decision of the United States Government to make Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, our primary naval base in the Pacific Ocean the anti-militarists are trying to erect a vindication of their protests against our policy in the Philippines, and their chief organ, the Springfield Republican, in its issue of Nov. 13, went so far as to assert that the decision reached as to Pearl Harbor "cannot be deemed consistent with the original imperialistic aims of those who urged the acquisition of Manila Bay after the Spanish War for the establishment of a strongly fortified naval base in the Far East. Ten years have worked wonders in demonstrating the futility of constructing in the Philippines an American Port Arthur, such as was originally designed." We should like to know in what report of a board or in what recommendation of a responsible Army or Navy authority there is to be found an outline of any scheme to make the Philippine Islands our primary naval base in the Pacific Ocean. We are fairly well acquainted with current military literature of the last decade; we have looked over the annual and other reports of the Army and Navy for that time with somewhat of close scrutiny, and we do not remember any such plan as the Republican now says has been abandoned. The need for such a naval base, as it is now proposed to establish at Pearl Harbor, was not so imperative ten years ago. The Pacific Ocean had not at that time entered into the domain of international policies or international commercial controversies and rivalries. That vast region was still waiting to be tapped by the giant hands of the great captains of industry. The policy of the "open door" had not yet become a question of transcendent importance in the world of diplomacy. The power of Japan was largely a matter of speculation. She had won a war with weak and defenseless China, but had the question whether she could succeed against a European Power been asked it would have been answered in the negative. Since then everything has changed. Ten years ago the merchant marine of Japan had scarcely entered into the calculations of those who were forecasting the future of Pacific trade. Now we see shipping companies of the island kingdom driving

famous steamship lines out of fields where they had had a virtual monopoly for years, and reaching out their arms for the commerce of the Pacific coast of the United States with such success that it is now freely predicted that the opening of the Panama Canal will see Japanese steamships entering the Atlantic to compete with British, German and French lines for the carrying trade of that ocean.

The Evening News, of Buffalo, N.Y., does not agree with us that Major Bird, of the British army, used a happy expression when he spoke of Russia as having been "hypnotized by vastness of empire," and having too long considered itself too big to be successfully attacked in the Orient. It cannot understand why we recommend this view of indifference to military preparation to the attention of thoughtful Americans, and says: "It is probably the truth that if the United States did not have a ship of war, or an enlisted man, it would still be regarded as too formidable for any nation to attack, so long, at least, as the people continued to be of the intelligence and courage which have always distinguished them. We should continue military instruction, but by no means to the extent so much admired by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the policy of Australia." It is not a question of bigness when the passions of people are aroused to the fighting point. It was not so with the United States in 1812, when it defied England, nor did Spain stop to think of her inferiority in size in 1808, any more than Japan did when, in 1904, she challenged the huge Russian bear. Taking our own people, we may ask whether the South considered its weakness in wealth and men when it threw down the gauntlet to the powerful North in 1861. When the mob the other day in Cairo, Ill., swept down upon the jail and sheriff and took from him two prisoners, one white and the other black, and lynched them, it didn't bother to reflect that behind the sheriff stood the great state of Illinois. What the leaders asked themselves was, whether the sheriff could beat them off at the moment, whether they would be able to achieve their purpose. If he had had an efficient force at hand it is not likely there would have been any lynching. It is preparation, not size, that is chiefly the determining factor in keeping nations from infringing upon the rights of others. In other words, it is respect for the fighting powers of their neighbors that restrains them.

It was the despising of the military preparedness of the budding Republic in 1812 that doubtless determined England's hostility toward us, a disdain perfectly justified by the humiliating exhibition of military incapacity given by the United States in the two following years, and which, if it had not been for the distraction caused by Napoleon in Europe that called for so much of the armed strength of Great Britain, might well have resulted in this country's falling again under the dominion of the King of England. Indeed, one has but to read of the ease with which the English forces overran this country in 1812-14 to feel inspired to thank Bonaparte for having created the diversion that kept Great Britain busy in Europe. After the hard fighting of the Manchurian war, can there be any question that in the future both Russia and Japan will be more ready to settle their differences by diplomacy than by the sword, now that each understands the fighting ability of the other? The more the causes leading up to the Manchurian war are studied, the more it is apparent that Russian contempt for the Japanese as soldiers was a large element in bringing on the war. This contempt may never exist in Russia again, and this cause, one of the most common causes of wars, will in all likelihood not figure again in future negotiations between the two nations. That is why the universal military training which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has urged for so many years is one of the surest guarantees of peace. Where every able-bodied citizen is trained for war, a wholesome respect for the defensive power of the nation is created among other nations, and the costliness and danger involved in entering upon hostilities turn the minds of statesmen toward the advantages of diplomacy and arbitral arrangements.

A correspondent suggests that officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army should be allowed, after a service of ten years, to retire upon application with one-third of their active duty pay increased by an addition of two and a half per cent. for each year of service, with a limit of seventy-five per cent. of the duty pay. He suggests that they also be entitled to retire for disability incurred in line of duty after a continuous service of one or two years. A better plan would be to increase the Medical Corps sufficiently to make room for as many members of the Medical Reserve Corps as it may be desired to retain, and thus give them the privileges our correspondent asks for. As our correspondent says: "It is commonly admitted that the great majority of the gentlemen in civil life who hold commissions in this Corps have them simply as an honorary affair, and apparently tentatively understand that they are not to be called into active service." He adds: "We may ask, then, what benefit does the Army derive from these gentlemen? It would appear simply this, to have a coterie of workers of influence in civil life whenever a question arises affecting the Medical Department, to promote such question by discussion, generally, politically or otherwise. And it must be admitted that, considering the standing of these gentlemen, the influence they wield is quite great." There are, however, in the Medical Reserve Corps, a class of medical men who, in the opinion of our correspondent, should be rewarded in the manner

he suggests. There are, as he explains, "former medical officers of Volunteers and acting assistant or contract surgeons (many now on the active list in the Medical Reserve Corps) who did the greatest proportion of the hard field service in the early campaigning in the Philippine insurrections, as well as deserving work during the Spanish-American War."

We are indebted to Lieut. Col. John C. Stiles, retired, of the N.G. of Georgia, for extracts from Confederate records which show the opportunities contractors have during war time for making money at the expense of the Government. In a letter written Jan. 21, 1864, protesting against cotton contracts, Major John B. Burton, Chief Purchasing Q.M. of the Confederate Service for the District of Arkansas, said: "I have examined a number of contracts made at Richmond, or east of the Mississippi River, and likewise some made in this department, and almost invariably, if the contracts are complied with, the contractors must evidently make fabulous sums, whilst the Confederacy parts with a large quantity of its staple or real and sole wealth, receiving in comparison a mere pittance, a few Army supplies in return." An analysis of one of the contracts entered into by one of the Q.M. departments accompanying this showed that it gave the contractor an opportunity to obtain nearly four millions of dollars in gold by the expenditure in gold of only \$20,000. The contractor proposed to buy 2,000 bales of cotton, paying for them \$200,000 in Confederate money worth \$20,000 in gold. The Confederate Government was to allow and assist him in exporting this cotton to the United States, where it could be sold for \$800,000, \$400 a bale, in United States money, or to England, where it would sell for \$600,000 gold. This amount the contractor proposed to invest in supplies to be sold to the Government for \$1,320,000, to be paid for with 13,200 bales of cotton at \$100 a bale, worth in gold \$3,960,000, less the expense of transportation at ten dollars a bale.

It is gratifying to be able to print so strong a defense of fraternal bodies as that which appears in another column from the pen of W. H. Sletzer, commanding the Supreme Division, Uniform Rank, Knights of the Maccabees, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, although, it seems to us, there is no need of a defense of such organizations, as their value to the citizenship of the country is too well attested by the records of their achievements. Our correspondent evidently misunderstood the point made in the ironical criticism by the writer in the Chicago News, whose article we reprinted. In referring in an exaggerated way to the large amount of money spent on the uniformed orders and the large material improvements, such as canals, etc., which the diversion of such amounts would effect, he was only making sport of those critics of the Army and Navy, such as B. F. Yoakum, the railroad magnate, and other men commercially prominent, who find a certain kind of amusement in telling us statistically how many acres of wheat, potatoes, etc., are represented by the cost of a battleship, etc. His satirical comparisons were in reality a strong defense of the Army and Navy and the uniformed orders. The suggestion that the three hundred thousand members of such bodies be placed under quasi-government control, as a sort of nucleus for a reserve army, illustrates the interest which the chief officer of the Maccabees takes in the efforts to add to our system of national defense.

The opposition of the Central Conference of Jewish rabbis, in session in New York on Nov. 15, to the appointment of Jewish chaplains in the Army and Navy of the United States, was not based on any condemnation of war, but on the belief that such appointment was contrary to the principle of the separation of church and state. The chief opponent of the appointment of such chaplains was Prof. G. Deutsch, of the Hebrew Union College, who said: "I cannot see how this body can make such a serious mistake. We Jewish ministers have individually and in a body always opposed the connection of church and state in any manner, notably in our clamor against the introduction of the Bible in public schools and sectarian influences in public institutions. Now we, those same men, are trying to put ourselves on record as approaching Congress to provide sectarian Jewish chaplains." However, the vote was close, being 27 to 29. It is gratifying to note that the representatives of a religion whose founder was one of the greatest military captains of all time have not fallen under the baleful influence of those who would depict Moses as a monster merely because he organized an army system which, under the rule of King David, eventually became a model for the armies of the present day.

Capt. T. E. Murphy, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in a report on the target practice at the Sea Girt Range, N.J., says: "Each organization held its target practice while in camp, Course C being used. All the troops show the greatest interest in this work, and distributed through the organizations are many excellent shots. The whole system of instruction was under the immediate supervision of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, who has as his assistants specially selected officers, whose proficiency in small arms work makes them invaluable as instructors. General Spencer is well known in the Service as a zealous adherent of target practice, and to his work, as much as to any single individual's, is due the keen interest shown to-day in rifle shooting, both in this country and abroad. The batteries carried on their practice at the beach, the target fired at being anchored out in the ocean."

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, in his annual report shows that with an increase in the authorized strength of the Army during the year ending Oct. 15, 1909, there was a larger increase in the actual strength, as follows:

	Regular	Phil.	En-	Total
Army	Scouts	Offi-	listed	Grand
Authorized strength:	*Total	ers.	men	
Oct. 15, 1909	83,219	5,909	4,609	84,519
Oct. 15, 1908	82,050	5,674	4,473	83,251
Increase during year	1,169	235	136	1,268
				1,404
Actual strength:				
Oct. 15, 1909	76,049	5,729	4,366	77,412
Oct. 15, 1908	72,628	5,538	4,230	73,936
Increase during year	3,421	191	136	3,476
				3,612
Vacancies:				
Oct. 15, 1909	7,170	180	243	7,107
Oct. 15, 1908	9,422	136	243	9,315
*Including officers.				
†Including Philippine Scouts.				

The geographical division was as follows, including Hospital and Medical Reserve Corps:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted.	Total.
In the United States	3,273	58,687	61,960
In Alaska	49	1,112	1,161
In the Philippines:			
Regular Army	705	13,535	14,240
Philippine Scouts	157	5,572	5,729
In Porto Rico	29	598	627
In Hawaii	57	1,224	1,281
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations	96	169	265
Total	4,366	80,807	85,263

During the fiscal year 389 officers and 6,225 enlisted men were sent to the Philippines, making a total of 7,454 officers and 172,327 enlisted men since the commencement of the war with Spain.

During the year ending June 30, 1909, 140 second lieutenants were appointed to the Army, and 143 since then. Of these last 101 were from the Military Academy, eight from the Army and 34 from civil life.

Of the officers on the active list of the Regular Army Oct. 15, 1909, 43.36 per cent. were graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, 12.97 per cent. from the Army, and 43.67 per cent. from civil life, of whom 21.38 per cent. had had prior service in the Army and 22.29 per cent. no prior service.

Of the 709 officers on detached service, 105 are on recruiting service, 89 at Army Schools, 77 at the Military Academy, 63 at state educational institutions, 52 at the Artillery School, 44 on the General Staff, 31 at Fort Riley School, 29 with Isthmian Canal Commission, 27 aides, 26 with Q.M.D., 21 at War College, 15 with Philippine government, 12 at military prisons, 11 military attachés and 10 with Philippine Scouts; 25.21 per cent. are of the Cavalry, 21.80 of the Field Artillery, 21.15 of the Coast Artillery, and 19.66 per cent. of the Infantry. Five hundred and fifty-three of the 637 line officers on detached duty were captains or lieutenants. There were 85 retired officers on active duty. Of 335 officers examined for promotion, 310 were found qualified, ten were found professionally disqualified and the others physically so. There are 1,000 officers on the retired list, 350 of whom have been advanced one grade; 88 were retired during the year. Of the 4,209 commissioned officers on the active list, the following 13 served otherwise than as cadets prior to April 9, 1865: Generals Weston, Thomas, Morton, Hodges, Brush, George B. Davis and Marshall; Colonels Clem and Allison; Lieutenant Colonels Robinson and Sawyer; Major Fec'hé, Capt. D. W. Arnold. Of the retired list 56 per cent. served during the Civil War. There are 2,836 retired enlisted men. Certificates of qualification to hold commissions in the Volunteers have been issued to four non-commissioned officers of the Army: 46 Militia officers were admitted to the Army Schools. One officer was murdered, two committed suicide, four were killed by accident and nineteen died of disease. Three enlisted men were killed in action, one died of wounds, 26 of disease, 64 by accident, 45 were drowned, 44 suicided and 20 were murdered. There were 4,903 desertions. The percentages during the past ten years are as follows: 1909, 4.97; 1908, 4.59; 1907, 5.62; 1906, 7.43; 1905, 6.79; 1904, 6.61; 1903, 7.10; 1902, 5.00; 1901, 4.12; 1900, 4.09. The decrease since 1905 is ascribed to the re-establishment of Leavenworth Prison, the improvement in the methods of enlisting, but principally to the more vigorous effort to apprehend and punish deserters. Civilians generally are coming to realize, even though it be slowly, that the deserter is a criminal who should be ostracized and hunted down as relentlessly as any other transgressor of the law. But how can the Army, asks General Ainsworth, "expect the public at large to regard desertion as a crime and the deserter as a criminal who should be ostracized, pursued and punished if the Army itself regards the offense of desertion so lightly that it will permit confessed or convicted deserters not only to escape with little or no punishment, but even to be restored to a status of honor in that Service upon which they have brought discredit by their desertion from it?"

The percentages of desertions by branches of the Service during the fiscal years 1905-1909 are shown in the following table:

Branches of service.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	Percentages.
Field Artillery	7.08	5.74	5.97	9.15	9.40	
Engineers	5.53	4.73	4.98	7.71	5.45	
Coast Artillery Corps	5.50	3.93	6.58	7.79	8.03	
Cavalry	4.76	5.68	6.25	7.23	6.46	
Infantry	4.26	3.90	4.62	6.10	6.33	
Hospital Corps	4.18	4.55	4.18	5.17	4.06	
All others, including unassigned recruits	5.48	5.42	7.19	12.61	6.44	

The Army 4.97 4.59 5.62 7.43 6.79

Of the regiments serving in the United States the 6th Infantry had the highest percentage of desertions (12.98), the 8th Cavalry (12.74) being second, and the 4th Field Artillery third (10.46). The 24th Infantry and 3d Cavalry were only 1.34 and 3.39 per cent. In the Field Artillery the 6th Regiment had the lowest, 7.67 per cent.

Of the troops, batteries and companies, Company U, 28th Infantry; Company M, 6th Infantry; Battery I, 4th Field Artillery; Troop B, 8th Cavalry, and Battery E, 1st Field Artillery, headed the list, the percentages of desertions from those organizations being 2.87, 2.21, 18.40, 17.92 and 17.68, respectively. The 347th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, appears at the top of the list for that branch of the Service, the percentage of desertions being 16.56. No desertions were reported

during the year from Troop G, 9th Cavalry; Company C, 1st Battalion of Engineers; Companies C and G, 12th Infantry; Companies B, E and M, 24th Infantry, and the 59th and 118th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps. The percentage in the Army in the Philippines was 0.35; Army in Cuba, 2.13; remainder of the Army, 8.27; the whole Army, 4.97. Of the white troops 5.17 per cent, and of the colored but 0.56 per cent, were deserters, as compared with 4.97 per cent. for the whole Army. Of the deserts 1,013 were apprehended and 315 surrendered. Of the men who deserted during the fiscal year 1908 but 652 were apprehended and 229 surrendered. This marked increase is due to the vigorous measures adopted for the apprehension of deserters. Of 912 discharges, 486 were by purchase, 96 for disability, 265 for various delinquencies and 49 by favor.

From 1898 to 1908 there were 511 more vacancies than there were cadet graduates.

Because the continued and earnest efforts of the officers engaged in recruiting resulted in filling the Army almost to the authorized strength, including the allowance of 6,000 unassigned recruits, instructions were issued Feb. 19, 1909, to accept only such applicants for enlistment in the line of the Army as had had previous Army service. Of the applicants for enlistment at general recruiting stations 78 per cent. were rejected, and 1,359, or 5.17 per cent., of those accepted eloped before enlistment. Of 37,002 applicants, 31,911 were enlisted, not including Philippine Scouts. Of the rejected 1,635 were aliens and 3,037 illiterates. Nearly 87 per cent. of the whites were born in the United States. The re-enlistments per 1,000 were 126; last year 165, a decrease in each branch of the Service. The ages were as follows: 18 to 20, 3,572; 21 to 25, 15,103; 26 to 30, 7,277; 31 to 35, 3,346; 36 to 40, 1,449; 41 years of age and over, 1,145.

General Grant, in his report, remarks that the present system of recruiting and the training of recruits at recruiting rendezvous has done more toward raising the standard of efficiency among the enlisted men of the Army than any other change of system made in the Army during recent years. Finger-print records revealed 340 cases of fraudulent enlistment.

SECRETARY DICKINSON AND THE SOUTH.

Through a clerical mistake quotation marks were put around some words of our own, so as to make them appear as part of a speech of Secretary of War Dickinson, found at page 297, in our issue of Nov. 13. The remarks relative to the effect of the changes in the Constitution as affecting the right of secession were our own, and not those of Secretary Dickinson.

The editorial remarks improperly credited to the Secretary were the following: "So far as we have studied the Constitution, we know of no change in it caused by the war that in any way touched the right of secession. The amendments to it growing out of the Civil War in no wise affected the question of secession. If the South in 1861 was within the Constitution in seceding, it would be equally so to-day. *** South Carolina was as much within its constitutional rights when it voted alone in favor of treason as when, thirty years later, it voted with other states to nullify the authority of the United States." What followed in the way of criticism was based upon the erroneous assumption that Mr. Dickinson was the author of this statement.

What Secretary Dickinson did actually say is shown by the quotation from his speech which follows:

"As was to be expected, after such a war, as always has been in all the ages, the revengeful denounced the action of the South as treason, and demanded that her leaders should expiate their crime upon the gallows. Histories written at the North and taught in the schools stamped deeply upon the youthful mind impressions that made abhorrent the Southern cause and its defenders. I recall that Gen. Luke E. Wright told me that one day his boy came from school and asked if his grandfather, Raphael Semmes, was a pirate, showing in his history where it was so recorded.

"A different spirit has for a long time prevailed in the North. This has not come as a response to abuse or hot-tempered assertion or flamboyant self-panegyric, but from the forceful, persistent appeal of the South to a dispassionate judgment upon the constitutional history of our country, the facts leading up to the war and the convictions of the Southern people. Their cause was stated by such great publicists as Davis, Stephens, Lamar and Hill. Their character was illustrated by such living examples as Lee, Gordon, Walthall, our late Comdr. Stephen D. Lee and many thousands of others who in places of prominence won by their spotless reputation esteem for the people of which they were exponents.

"The people of the North ought to want to honor the people of the South for their devotion to the memory of their cause, and ought to rejoice in the belief that the acts of the Southern people were not treasonable, but in accord with the interpretation of the Constitution believed by them and their forefathers.

"The Southern people and their descendants are a large part of the citizenship of this country. They are in every section of it, and are welding and will continue to weld a vast influence upon its welfare. It would be a sad reflection for this nation if they were traitors and descended from traitors. They were true to their traditions and the political teachings of their fathers. They sustained their convictions to the last extremity and achieved the highest standard of patriotism. Their sons, taught by their example, will never stop to count the cost of any sacrifice that the necessities of their country may demand. This the people of the North now generally, and will in time entirely, believe. A statue of Robert E. Lee stands in the Hall of Fame, and largely by the votes of Northern men. He is there presented as one of the truly great men of the nation, one of our immortals, as an inspiration to our posterity and an exponent of the best of our national life to travelers of all nations who visit our shores.

"If all written about him by the South should disappear from the face of the earth, his fame, full, fair and imperishable, would be transmitted to the ages by what has been recorded of him by writers of the North.

"The query propounded by Charles Francis Adams, 'Shall Robert E. Lee have a statue?' meaning, no doubt, one erected by the nation, will one day be answered in the affirmative.

"Upon the Plains of Abraham, with equal honor, statues have been erected to Wolfe and Montcalm.

"I believe that a like magnanimous spirit will at the capital of the nation raise in noble companionship statues to Lee and Grant.

"Southern veterans find a last resting place in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The Government is erecting monuments to the memory of our soldiers and is caring for their graves.

"No Southern man is treated with disfavor if he

publicly expresses, before representative people in the North, his convictions as to the righteousness of our cause. On the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, before a Northern audience in Chicago, I said that mind, heart and soul I was loyal to the traditions of the South, believed that the South was within its constitutional rights as the Constitution then stood, that her leaders were patriots, that her people showed a devotion to principle without a touch of sordidness, that such action as theirs could only come from a deep conviction that counted not the cost of sacrifice, and that I cherished as a glorious legacy the renown of her armies and leaders, whose purity of life and heroism were unsurpassed by those of any people.

"I always kept conspicuously displayed in my residence in Illinois portraits of Davis, Lee and Jackson, and with them the Confederate colors. They were seen there by our President, the son of Grant and the son of Lincoln, and by many Union soldiers. It never occurred to me to offer explanation or apology.

"Sensible people of the North know that in cherishing these sentiments, in holding these convictions, in caring for the graves of our dead, in erecting monuments to perpetuate their fame, in giving a true history of our contest, and teaching our children to reverence the memory of those who sustained the Southern cause, there is no protest against the government under which we live, just as sensible people of the South know that devotion to our reunited country and its flag is no disloyalty to the memories of a cause which is enshrined forever.

"Whenever our country shall need their services, the sons of those who fought for the Confederacy, taught by them, will (not if called, for when did men of the Volunteer State wait to be called?) bear the Stars and Stripes, like their fathers bore them at King's Mountain, Talladega, Emuckfau, New Orleans and from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico; yes, as was borne by valor of imperishable renown the Southern Cross up the bloody heights of Gettysburg, over the fields of Chickamauga, and on that red day at Franklin, when Tennessee poured out her richest libation of blood, and amid the shouts of dearly bought victory, the heroic souls of Adams, Carter, Gist, Strahl, Granbury and their peerless soldiery went up to join the hosts in gray, who have taught us the imperishable lesson, by glorious example, that 'It is both sweet and honorable to die for one's country.'

The speech of Secretary Dickinson was addressed to the United Daughters of the Confederacy of the State, whose "sacred work" of caring for the graves of the Confederate dead and transmitting their history justly to posterity was highly commended. We publish so much of the speech as relates to the subject of our remarks last week.

OBSERVATION TESTS WITH CADETS.

Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A., professor of drawing at the Military Academy, laments the tendency among all classes of people to slight the faculties of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste in failing to develop them properly. He calls this "Blind Sight" in the current North American Review. He regards it as an attribute of our present mechanical and artificial environment, of our intense subjectivity, our minute specialization, our physical deterioration and our indifference to that which is not immediately concerned with our activities, and is mainly due to the inefficiency of our education, which fails to train the sense organs synthetically. Sense training, he says, should be the first, most thorough and persistent labor exacted in primary and secondary education. He bewails the fate of the "weary, little jail-birds of the schoolhouse tied to the Juggernaut of the text-book, crammed with formulas and forbidden the free use of their facilities, until those faculties go to sleep forever." We take our observation second-hand even of things right under our noses, from newspapers and books, and forfeit the power of clear and independent visual observation by disuse. We talk with a stranger at a social function, and afterward cannot recall anything about him except that he was simply a mouth and a voice.

This is not all idle speculation on Colonel Larned's part, for he has made efforts at demonstration. His professional duties naturally dealing with the close observation requisite in drawing, his mind was directed toward the making of experiments with the cadet classes to ascertain the acuteness of conscious vision. Nine geometrical blocks of wood, about fourteen inches in height and painted white, were placed on a dark table against a dark background and distinctly separated. These were screened with a curtain, which was quickly raised and lowered at a signal. The class sat in seats ranged after the manner of those in a clinic. The table was strongly lighted from a large skylight. The curtain was raised about six seconds for exposure of the objects, and the test was for number and form. Fifty-eight gave the correct number; eighteen, one less; three, one more; one, two more; one, three less. None correctly described the form of all; three described eight of the blocks; eight described seven; twenty-seven, six; seventeen, five; sixteen, four; seven, three; two, two, and one could describe none. The man who could remember nothing of form probably exhausted his five seconds in the effort of counting. The apprehension of number, as expected, was much more generally accurate than judgment of form.

The second test was for conscious reflective observation and was taken by eighty-three men. Two white blocks, rectangular in shape and somewhat larger than an octavo volume of medium size, were placed on a dark table, on one side of which was an instructor and on the other a group of five or six men. The instructor, using either his right or left hand, took one of the blocks and moved it with moderate quickness in three different positions with reference to the other—the movements taking about one second to execute. The men were required to manipulate the blocks in the same manner and order. Twenty-seven moved the block correctly; thirty-two used the wrong hand, thirteen made wrong movements, ten wrong hand and movements. In this test, therefore, only one-third were accurate witnesses of a very simple operation.

A third test was for partly unconscious observation. In the ordinary work of the class in the course of building construction it had been sent to examine the structural detail of a simple building—a gun shed—with special reference to its working drawings. A few days later a set of ten questions was submitted, such as how many windows in the entire building, etc. Seventy-seven men took the test. One made 90 per cent, four over eighty, five over seventy-five, twenty over sixty, and in round numbers, about half the class remembered about half of the simple and conspicuous features of an object which they had been on a special trip to examine

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two days before, and six-sevenths remembered less than seventy per cent.

In another test for wholly unconscious observation but ten men out of eighty-three could recall the number of windows in an academic room in which they had passed about three hundred hours during a year's attendance, and not one could describe their location or character with entire correctness. Colonel Larned then contrasts these uncertainties of the faculties with the singular accuracy of frontiersmen, such as herders, who become so expert in their scrutiny of cattle that they often rely upon a glance over the herd when buying, instead of counting.

Some persons scout the value of too close observation. The immortal Sherlock Holmes, when told that the moon was 240,000 miles from the earth, remarked that that was a good thing to forget. He couldn't quite understand what good it would do him; so he simply refused to lumber up his mind with the fact. There are various kinds of observation faculties. Some persons can observe with great accuracy every detail in the furnishing of a room, even to the kind of flowers in the vase, but take them through a forest and they could not retrace their path, though another person, wholly incapable as to remembering the room furnishings, might come back through the forest with the directness of a bee. Horace Grant, in his "Improvements of the Senses," explains how to overcome what Colonel Larned calls defects. As the development of the race proceeds, with newspapers, magazines and books being produced at an astonishing rate, engrossing more and more of our time, there may come the necessity of developing the sense of exclusion, and in future generations that man may be called the wisest who best knows how to shut his mind to a multiplicity of details of which he may be able to find no use, just as some of the best readers are those who know what not to read. We recall that Archbishop Kenrick, of the Catholic archdiocese of St. Louis, for years declined to read newspapers, on the ground that they burdened his mind with so many unnecessary events that he could not get the right perspective to judge properly the great movements in civilization. But we remember a worthy Protestant clergyman who used to read the worst Sunday paper he could find, advertisements and all, so that he could get a proper perspective on the wicked world he was to warn his hearers against.

Those interested in Colonel Larned's conclusions will enjoy reading of the amazing celerity displayed by Japanese officers in issuing and receiving orders. We are told by an observant British officer that this is due to the very careful training received at the military schools, and, as a result, officers have a remarkable memory, and can issue long orders verbally without a single mistake. The rank and file are also carefully trained in this faculty; in fact, it is a marked feature of the Japanese army. In contrast with this may be mentioned the anomalies in other armies for permitting the rapid copying by hectograph and other processes of orders in the field. To what extent officers should depend upon their memory for the retention of important orders, upon which may hinge the fate of battles and empires, will be a serious question. The battle of Waterloo, many historians claim, was decided against Napoleon because of misinterpretation of orders. Whether there would not be much more of such misinterpretation in case the Japanese memory plan were widely imitated may well be considered. Probably the safest plan would be to memorize the order and at the same time carry a written copy of it that could be destroyed when in danger of capture.

GENERAL SERVICE CORPS FOR THE ARMY.

By 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hammond, 22d Inf., U.S.A.

That a General Service Corps for the United States Army is one of the great needs of the Army is a fact that all persons connected with our military Service freely admit. The organization of such a corps would take away from the enlisted soldier many (should take away all) of those duties which he is now required to perform, and which cannot fairly be classed as a soldier's duty. A man coming into the Service of the United States as an enlisted soldier does so with the expectation that he will be required to perform the duties of a soldier. That is, such is his expectation if he is not familiar with the life of a soldier in our Army. If he is familiar with the life of a soldier in our Army he cannot reasonably have any such expectations, for he must, in that case, be familiar with the ideas of extra and special duty. That extra and special duty are not popular in our Army is a well recognized fact. It is not often that men detailed for extra duty are found to be contented, and it is far more seldom in the case of the man detailed for special duty, because he knows that while he is deprived of the money the extra duty man is receiving it. A still more important factor is the discontent of the men who are not doing extra or special duty, but those duties which the men are called upon to perform according to roster. These duties are strictly military in their nature, and should be performed by every man in the company. Hence, if not so performed and not equally apportioned among the men, there is the best possible ground for complaint on the part of the men upon whom the additional work falls, thereby tending to create discontent in the company, and impair its efficiency. The creation of the General Service Corps would tend to do away with this discontent among the men by doing away with the causes which create it; and whenever anything is done for the elimination of discontent among the enlisted men a very great deal is done for the promotion of efficiency in the Army.

The creation of a General Service Corps would do away largely (in time probably entirely) with permanent civilian employees. This fact has been dwelt upon by the Quartermaster General of the Army in his annual reports, and the workings of a General Service Corps would greatly facilitate matters in the Quartermaster Department. Civilian employment for the Army must be, in the very nature of things, very unsatisfactory. A civilian working for the military authorities, and not under the immediate jurisdiction of the military law, occupies a position unsatisfactory to himself and to the Government. He is not satisfied because he does not enjoy the privileges that go with the enlisted soldier, and his service is not satisfactory to the Government because he is not subject to military discipline, may leave the Service of his own free will at a critical time, and that the expense of keeping him is greater than in the case of the enlisted man.

As the result of a great deal of thought on, and considerable experience with, the subject, I would suggest that a General Service Corps should be divided into two parts, viz., the General Service Corps serving with troops and the General Service Corps assigned to mili-

tary posts, territorial headquarters, supply depots, etc.

The General Service Corps serving with troops should be assigned to and form a part of the administration units. For example, take the case of an infantry company. The cooks, the artificer, the company clerk are special duty men. These positions should be occupied by men of the General Service Corps. In the case of a regiment, probably one clerk attached to regimental headquarters would be sufficient. For divisions, corps and Army headquarters the necessary number of General Service Corps men for each could be provided for when these units should be formed. These service corps men should be assigned to the organizations in the same manner as any other enlisted men; they should be carried on the muster and pay rolls of the organization; should draw rations and mess and be quartered with the other enlisted men; should move about with the organizations, and should, in fact, be as much a part of the organization to which assigned as any of the other enlisted men. But these men should never be turned out for drill, guard or any other strictly military duty; they should be granted the same privileges regarding retirement, continuous service pay, transfer, furlough, pensions, etc., that are granted to the enlisted soldier, and they should be subjected to the same disciplinary rules as govern the soldier.

The General Service Corps assigned to military posts, territorial headquarters, supply depots, etc., should be, in the case of military posts, for instance, distinct from the organizations which garrison military posts, but should be distinctly associated with the administrative departments of the post. For example, the post headquarters should be provided with General Service Corps men to act as clerks, telephone operators, messengers, post exchange stewards, etc. The Quartermaster Department should be provided with sufficient teamsters, laborers, plumbers, clerks, carpenters, blacksmiths, engineers, firemen, wagon masters, packers and all such necessary to carry on the work of the Department. The Subsistence Department should be provided with storekeepers, clerks, laborers, etc., in sufficient numbers for the operation of the Department. And so on. These men should all be carried on regular muster and pay rolls similar to those now used for the post non-commissioned staff; they should be subjected to all of the conditions and enjoy all the privileges of other enlisted men. All territorial headquarters, supply depots, etc., should be provided for in the same way, the assignments made to be permanent or practically so, subject probably to a limited privilege of transfer.

A service corps organized along these lines would give to the Army a working body of men carefully selected for their work, well trained to military habits and discipline and reasonably well contented with their work and position. The saving to the Government would be no small amount. A man regularly enlisted in the General Service Corps would do far better work than he would do as a special or extra duty man. As a Regular Service Corps man he would understand that he was doing the very work for which he had enlisted in the Service; while as an extra or special duty man he knows that he is not doing the work for which he enlisted, but that he is being compelled to do the work that he has a natural right to expect should be done by another. And the very same man, as a service corps man, would do better work and more of it than he would do as a civilian employee. As a service corps man he would feel assured of his position; he would understand the benefits of retirement, pension, furlough and increased pay for length of service, and all of those advantages which belong to enlisted service.

The question of pay would have to be decided upon after a very careful consideration of the character of the work to be done. The scale of wages in any case would be less than for corresponding work done by civilian employees. The same general rule regarding increase of pay for length of continuous service as now obtains for enlisted soldiers should be extended to this corps, and in counting service for pay and for retirement the time served as enlisted soldiers, sailors or marines should be counted for the service corps in the same way that it is now for the other Services.

Besides the great advantage of extending the corps to every branch and department of the Army, it is a system which can be gradually evolved from a very small beginning into a complete organization. The initial organization need contain only a very small number of men, gradually replacing the extra duty men and civilians by men of the General Service Corps. Such a gradual replacement has two advantages—first, it affords an opportunity to compare the results of the workings of a General Service Corps with the present system, and, secondly, it affords an opportunity to introduce, based on results of experience, the necessary additions that from time to time should be made. But in the initial organization, however small it might be, care should be taken to make it extend to all branches and departments of the Service. Of course, in doing this, each branch of the Service would get only its proper quota (probably at first only a very few men), but even with the few each officer and enlisted man in the Army would have an opportunity to observe directly the results of such a system, and each man in the Service would be able to judge of results for himself, and not a few would contribute wise suggestions for the guidance of those whose duty it would be to provide for additional service corps men.

As for the method of obtaining recruits for the General Service Corps, it may be said that the first installation of recruits could undoubtedly be obtained from enlisted men now in the Service and from civilians already employed with the Army. A system of examinations would have to be provided for similar to that now in operation for the selection of post quartermaster and post commissary sergeants, the examination for each man to be based upon the character of the work to be performed. Promotion in the corps itself could be provided for by a further system of examinations. In this corps it should be the policy of the War Department to enlist, as far as possible, from the men who have served honorably and well as soldiers, sailors or marines, but the efficiency of the corps should be placed above all other considerations, and if, therefore, the best adapted man for any particular work can be found in civilian life he should, if possible, be enlisted into the corps.

Such a corps well organized in time of peace could be readily converted into the very best possible working force in time of war. Practically every man in both branches of the corps could be sent forward with the field forces, while recruits could be sent to the partially abandoned home stations to perform the duties at these posts and to learn their duties under military government preparatory to service in the field.

A bill calculated to meet the need expressed in the above article was introduced at the special session of the Sixty-first Congress, and is now before the Military Committee of the House. The text follows:

H.R. 2736, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—To organize a Service Corps

in the U.S. Army. That the Service Corps of the U.S. Army shall be an enlisted force, to be permanently attached to the Q.M. and Sub. Dep'ts., and shall consist of as many men, not exceeding 6,000 for the Q.M.D. and 1,000 for the Sub. D., as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary for the performance of such work in these departments as may be prescribed by him, including such as has been heretofore performed by soldiers of the line attached on extra or special duty; and hereafter it shall not be lawful, except in case of urgent necessity, to employ any soldier of the line on such work. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall grade the members of the Service Corps, having due regard to the nature of the work required of each, as sergeants, corporals, bakers, assistant bakers, first and second class privates, not exceeding in number in each grade for the Q.M.D. 300 sergeants, 600 corporals, 2,000 first-class privates, and 3,100 second-class privates, and for the Subsistence Department 50 sergeants, 100 corporals, 150 bakers, 100 assistant bakers, 200 first-class privates, and 400 second-class privates. Sec. 3. That the monthly pay and allowances to the various grades in the Service Corps authorized by this act shall be the same as that authorized for like grades in the Engineer Corps of the Army: Provided, That the bakers authorized by this act shall have the pay and allowances of sergeants, and the assistant bakers the pay and allowances of corporals, of the Service Corps, respectively.

KUROPATKIN ON EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

Asserting that "the modern battle which lasts for days makes greater demands upon the mental and physical endurance of the infantry than ever before," General Kuropatkin, in the second volume of his work, "The Russian Army and the Japanese War" (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York), says that the day has passed when bravery alone is sufficient to attain victory. Knowledge, initiative and willingness to accept responsibility also are required. To bring about a mental equipment in line with the increased necessities of modern warfare there must be a better education of the Russian officers. "Under all the arduous conditions under which the majority of our regiments had to fight, the greatest trials fell to the infantry officer, and right well he did his duty," he says. "Up to the present the majority of the line officers have not received a good enough general or military education. Officers of all arms should receive a general education not lower than the intermediate standard of the national educational establishments and a military education not lower than that of the military schools. We must raise his social position so that he will be a welcome guest in any society. We must provide him with a comfortable, inexpensive and smart uniform."

General Kuropatkin complains that his recommendations for promotion were not acted on as speedily as they ought to have been. He deems it of the greatest importance for the good of the service that captains of all arms displaying distinguished bravery shall be quickly promoted to field rank. "Yet recommendations sent to St. Petersburg were not acted on for a very long time, if ever." In such a matter, he thinks, some discretion should be allowed the commander-in-chief, and he should be empowered to promote junior officers to the rank of lieutenant colonel for distinguished service in the field. The tasks which fall upon infantry in battle nowadays are of such exceptional difficulty that the promotion of its officers for distinguished field service should be made exceptionally rapidly. "I am aware that even good regimental commander may make a bad divisional general, but I also maintain that a regimental commander who has successfully commanded in several fights has shown a knowledge of his work, keenness, enterprise and personal bravery, and has won the confidence of his men, should be promoted as quickly as possible. He may find it difficult at first to get his bearings under the new conditions and more complicated conditions of a high command, where he has to rely upon maps and the reports of others, instead of upon the direct evidence of his own eyes and ears, but still he will grapple with the situation, even of an army corps commander, far better than some general whose experience has been confined to office work and peace maneuvers."

Assuming that war is a greater strain on the officers than on the men, the author says that special care in selection should be taken to insure physical fitness. A particularly bad form of unfitness is that caused by corpulence, and unfortunately he found that many company officers suffered from this in Manchuria. One of the regimental commanders was so stout that he was practically helpless, and though unwounded was taken prisoner at Te-li-ssu. Hill climbing with an eighty-pound equipment makes campaigning very arduous for those of forty years of age or over. Company and field officers can well serve up to fifty, but commanding officers of cavalry should not be over fifty, and of infantry regiments over fifty-five. The age limit for generals in command of brigades and divisions should be sixty, and of corps sixty-three. The experience in the war impresses General Kuropatkin with the necessity of still further lowering the age limit.

The causes of the failures of the Russians in the war the General places in three groups: (1) Those independent of the war ministry; (2) those dependent on the war ministry, for which the officers in the field had no responsibility, and (3) those for which officers in the field were alone responsible. He believes that the spirit of the Japanese was rapidly declining, owing to the loss of the regulars in battle and the substitution of volunteer recruits who had not had the discipline necessary. The dash and stubbornness noticed in the enemy in the first year of war was noticeably lacking toward the close. The Japanese prisoners taken at Hsi-ping-kai, between Mukden and Harbin, displayed none of the fanaticism shown by those captured in 1904. Many openly acknowledged they were weary of the war, and from the nature of the numerous letters from Japan found on the killed, wounded and prisoners, it was evident the weariness was general. These letters also told of the heavy increase in taxation during the war, of the increased cost of the necessities of life, and of the dearth of employment. Once an entire company surrendered in front of the positions held by the 1st Siberians, a thing that had never occurred before.

As for the Portsmouth treaty of peace, General Kuropatkin thinks its consequences will be serious not only for Russia, but for all the nations having possessions or interests in the Orient. The "yellow peril" is now a reality, he says. Japan is hurriedly increasing her forces, he asserts, while China is forming a large army under the guidance of Japanese officers and on the Japanese model. Soon she and Japan will be able to pour an army of more than a million and a half of men into Manchuria, which, if directed against Russia, could take much of Siberia from her and reduce her to a second-rate power." The author hopes that Russia may come to some understanding with the Powers of Europe by which, should she be again attacked in the Far East, she will be able to throw all her armed forces into a struggle

with either Japan or Japan and China, which she could not do during the Manchurian war on account of fearing aggression on the part of her neighbors in Europe. The Guards and Grenadier Corps remained in Russia in Europe while the reserve corps fought in Manchuria. As matters now stand in the Far East, says General Kuropatkin, the laying of a second track over the Siberian railway and the construction of a railway along the bank of the Amur are so vital for Russia that no time should be lost in doing these things. Carelessness in the translation, by which collective nouns, like cavalry and infantry, are now singular and now plural, detracts from precision of expression.

Supplementing the observations of the Russian general is "The Strategy of the Russo-Japanese War" by Brevet Major W. D. Bird, D.S.O., of the British army. Major Bird does not believe that the Japanese were such paragons of all the military virtues as did the earlier writers on the campaign, and he thinks the Japanese made the great mistake of pursuing a double objective, that of besieging Port Arthur and destroying the Russian army in the field at the same time. Officers of our Army, with an aptitude for military writing, should be interested in the general arrangement of Major Bird's book, which the Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India, calls unusual. Beginning with a clear and concise description of the country, the opposing forces and the political situation, he shows the problem that confronted each belligerent at the beginning of the war, and then expounds his theory as to the steps which each commander should have taken to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He then proceeds to a description of the actual course of events, relegating numbers and detailed positions of units to a series of appendices, and closing each episode with a brief and logical criticism. By this means the reader's interest is riveted throughout, and he at once feels that he is grasping some of the lessons of the war. But perhaps the triumph of the book, from the point of view of military literature, lies in the fact that, though written with singular grace of style, it contains neither an unnecessary epithet nor a sentence whose omission would not be a loss. We have often thought that some improvement could be shown in the writing of books on wars, and Major Bird's volume is a decided change from the old style.

REAR ADMIRAL SPERRY ON THE NAVY.

In our last issue we briefly referred to the remarks made by Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., at the banquet in honor of President Taft at Savannah, Nov. 4, in replying to the toast "The Navy." Rear Admiral Sperry spoke so entertainingly on the evolution of the Navy and of some experiences during the world cruise of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet that we give here some extracts of his remarks.

Admiral Sperry said: "With the close of the naval wars of the Napoleonic era the battle fleets, the great ships of from fourteen to one hundred guns, disappeared from the seas, and light vessels, frigates and brigs were dispersed the world over to suppress piracy and to provide that instant protection rendered necessary by the slow and uncertain communication of those days. As late as 1820 vessels sailing for the West Indies made a rendezvous at Hampton Roads and sailed under convoy of a man of war, but it is singular that as late as 1904 the same system prevailed, although piracy had long disappeared from the seas and communication by means of wireless and cable had become practically instantaneous the world round.

"About that year the maritime powers withdrew their small police vessels except from limited areas in the Far East, concentrated their priceless personnel and their expenditures on purely military vessels and auxiliaries, and gathered them in fleets trained to act together for the control of the routes across the seas, wherein lies safety. Countries are so populous now and communications by land are so speedy that forces can be so quickly concentrated to meet the enemy that where tens of thousands could effect a serious invasion a hundred years ago, hundreds of thousands would now be necessary, and hundreds of thousands with their material cannot now cross the seas secretly or in the face of an unvanquished enemy fleet.

"No foreign army can maintain itself overseas with broken communication any more than a great city can maintain itself blockaded by sea and with railroads cut. We can never be invaded as long as our fleet, homogeneous, well-trained and confident, keeps the seas, and it is because of that that the cruise of the Atlantic Fleet around the world has been of inestimable value and entitled those who ordered the movement to the lasting gratitude of the country.

"Few people appreciate that the vessels of the fleet in battle must be so closely and accurately spaced—only 250 yards of clear water between them—that the line can never be pierced and fragments cut off and beaten in detail, but when you are told that the vessels of the fleet made 43,000 miles at sea in that formation, so steadily that at night there was no more variation in the relative position of the ships' lights than if they had been a row of street lamps, you can understand that the training has gone to the point where in battle position will be kept almost instinctively without distracting attention from gun fire. Add to this that day by day the training of the gunners went on to such an extent that at the battle practice in Manila Bay in November, 1908, the score of hits on a target one-third the size of a battleship at unmeasured ranges varying between 7,000 and 9,500 yards was more than double that of the preceding year, and several twelve-inch guns made twelve hits with twelve consecutive shots, and you can begin to appreciate the value of the work.

"Perhaps the most striking fact is that although the estimate of coal required for the voyage from San Francisco to Hampton Roads was based on the actual consumption of the fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, yet the coal actually used was less than the estimate by 20,000 tons and the consumption of oil was reduced sixty per cent. All waste is inefficient and unmilitary, but not only has the expenditure been decreased, but what from a military point of view is more important, is that the economy has been such that with full bunkers on going to sea the fleet can keep the sea in the face of the enemy without coaling nearly twenty-five per cent longer.

"The reduction of coal expenditure of the lowest limit has also resulted in the discovery of the fact that sister ships in the fleet on the same day and at the same speed differed by as much as 1,500 in the horsepower developed, showing comparative inefficiency, requiring in this particular case the substitution of screws of a better design. The Navy Department is now earnestly engaged in bringing all machinery up to the highest level of efficiency, that no experience may be lost.

"But it is to the personnel of the new navy and fleet

that my heart goes out, to the captain, to my own staff, where Maine, Tennessee, Texas, Florida and Georgia, and other states, were represented by as gallant and intelligent a body of young officers as ever shouldered the burden for the Commander-in-Chief, in fair weather and foul. None the less does my heart go out to the 13,000 gallant sailors, hearty and rollicking young fellows averaging barely twenty-two years of age, but so intelligent, so patriotic and understanding duty and self-respect so well, that day after day three thousand were landed all over the world without a trace of disorder—when disorder might have meant so much disturbance to peace and good-will. The old order of my younger days with their noble deeds have passed away, and we have to-day intelligent, educated young men, a truly representative body gathered from all the states, who have honored their country and gathered friends for themselves, their flag and for peace the world around."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

During the first, or tariff, session of the Sixty-first Congress a number of Service bills which failed of enactment when brought before previous Congresses were reintroduced, together with others entirely new. Some of the most important of these measures have been drafted in conformity with the needs of the Service from time to time pointed out in the reports and recommendations of the various department and bureau chiefs, and have been favorably considered by one or other of the Congressional committees. We print below a summary of the principal Service bills now in the hands of the appropriate committees of Congress, and invite a discussion of these measures for the good of the Service:

Acting volunteer Navy officers to receive commissions for Civil War service of one year or more, H.R. 9539.

Additional officers (612) for Army, S. 1024.

Adjusting rank of naval officers, retired, with Civil War service, H.R. 10279.

Adjusting status of certain Army officers as to service entitling them to retirement, S.J. Res. 12.

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater to be constructed, S. 1542.

Assistant paymasters, Navy, to be promoted after three years' service to P.A. paymasters, S. 825.

Commissions to officers, retired, with increased rank, S. 1025, H.R. 2738.

Corps of U.S. Civil Engineers, for river and harbor work, H.R. 10029.

Dental surgeons Corps for Army, H.R. 11192.

Dental surgeons, appoint for Navy, S. 1015, H.R. 4305, H.R. 6741.

Drydocks: Floating, steel, one each for Atlantic and Pacific coasts, H.R. 90; appropriation for dock at Portsmouth Navy Yard, H.R. 94.

Elimination bill for Army, S. 1018.

Engineer Corps, increase of efficiency, The Corps to consist of one chief (brigadier general), 15 colonels, 22 lieutenants, 43 second lieutenants, one chaplain, H.R. 7117.

Enlisted men (Army, Navy, Marine Corps), retirement after twenty-five years, H.R. 104, H.R. 12152; Navy, H.R. 57.

Reserve list for officers (A. and N.) who voluntarily resign after four and six years' service, S. 1481, H.R. 12149.

Flag (U.S.), to prevent desecration, H.R. 8911, H.R. 9508, H.R. 9767, H.R. 11594; requiring its display at certain colleges, H.R. 8775.

Roads, detail Army officers for construction, H.R. 4320.

Hospital Corps, Navy, to reorganize, S. 1017, H.R. 6184.

Intoxicating liquors, to prevent sale of in Navy, S. 2846.

Increased rank to retired Civil War veterans, S. 1376, H.R. 2309, H.R. 6759, S. 1898, S. 1984.

Longevity pay, Navy, H.R. 1327.

Mackinac (Fort), to garrison, S. 2080.

Maine, to raise wreck in Havana Harbor, H.R. 33, H.R. 3048, H.R. 3644.

Marine band, increase personnel and efficiency, H.R. 2692.

Medal of honor to entitle to retirement, at 64 years of age or after 40 years' service, with advanced grade, H.R. 3040.

Medals of honor to ex-soldiers of Mexican, Civil and Spanish Wars, H.R. 8777.

Merchant marine (subsidy, etc.), H.R. 10579, H.R. 10941, H.R. 11193.

Military Academy, authorizing appointment of five cadets from Philippines and one from Porto Rico, H.R. 137; providing for making succeeding appointments to cadet corps, when a cadet has finished three years of his course, S. 2325, H.R. #417.

Militia, detail of commissioned or non-commissioned officer of Regular Army for service with, H.R. 1042.

Militia, authorizing franking privilege, S. 1884, H.R. 10419; providing funds for encampments, S. 1691, H.R. 11062.

Naturalization after five years' service in Navy or Marine Corps, H.R. 127, S. 1480, S. 2628.

Naval Academy: Additional professor of mathematics, H.R. 2741; band enlistment and reorganization, H.R. 89; compensation of professors and instructors, H.R. 2197; five Filipinos to be admitted, H.R. 129; midshipmen to be commissioned as ensigns upon graduation, H.R. 9961; rank, pay, etc., of sword master, H.R. 131.

Naval militia, to establish, S. 1463; to improve, H.R. 10620.

Navy personnel, strength and efficiency, H.R. 2722.

Navy prisoners to be given suitable civilian clothing and cash gratuity on discharge, H.R. 128.

Naval program, for a consecutive, H.J. Res. 9.

Naval reservations, public schools for, H.R. 10433.

Naval surgeons, retired, relief of, H.R. 2195.

Naval vessels, annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 for, H.R. 130; models for states naming them, H.R. 126.

Navy Department, distribution of business in two divisions, personnel and matériel, H.R. 4304.

Paul Jones day, to establish, H.R. 56.

Pay equalization and increase—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, H.R. 1483; Navy, H.R. 102.

Paymaster's clerks, Army, to be warranted as paymaster's assistants, S. 1941.

Personal property losses in the Service since April 21, 1898, settlement of, H.R. 7118.

Philippine Islands, neutralization, H.J. Res. 24.

Philippine service to entitle to pension, S. 2747.

Promotion, regimental, correction of inequalities, S. 110.

Rank, to correct lineal and relative, amending Act of 1890, S. 579, H.R. 3037.

Rank, to regulate on retired list, S. 1376, H.R. 2209.

Readjustment of rank, Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, S. 109.

Retired naval officers on active duty, active pay, S. 400, H.R. 5171, H.R. 8229.

Retired officers, Civil War service, additional grade, S. 111, H.R. 2207.

Retirement as brigadier general of certain veterans, S. 1489.

Retirement after 25 years, see Enlisted Men.

Retiring Army officers, overslaughed, S. 1020.

Revenue cutter, for Key West, H.R. 7092.

Service Corps, to organize, H.R. 2736. See page 313, this issue.

Service schools, special leave privileges for, S. 1026.

Signal Corps, to increase efficiency, Corps to consist of one chief (brigadier general), four colonels, four lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, thirty-six captains, thirty-six lieutenants, 100 master signal electricians, 300 first class sergeants, 300 sergeants, 300 corporals, 1,200 first class privates, 300 privates, 600 cooks, forty-eight farriers and blacksmiths, twenty-four saddlers, 24 wagons, forty-eight trumpeters, one band, S. 230.

Submarine torpedo boats, to provide eight, H.R. 10278.

Target practice grounds, near Washington, S. 2518.

Uniform, against unauthorized wearing, S. 1712.

Veterinary Service, to increase efficiency and to authorize commissions, S. 1023, S. 1692, H.R. 2735.

Vice-Admiral, to revive grade of, S. 1895.

Volunteer army, for war, S. 1022.

Volunteer Retired List, S. 2028, H.R. 5708, H.R. 6274, H.R. 9419. Volunteers of Spanish War or Philippine Insurrection to be retired, H.R. 2208.

PHILIPPINE SERVICE, 18TH U.S. INFANTRY.

"The 18th Infantry, which arrived at Manila Oct. 8 on the Logan from Camp Keithley, Mindanao, is the first regiment in the United States Army to complete a third tour of duty in the Philippines," says the Manila Times. "The regiment came first to the islands with the famous second expedition, which sailed from San Francisco June 14, 1898, and reached Manila Bay July 17, disembarking immediately and going into tents at Camp Dewey. The regiment was commanded by Col. D. D. Van Valzah, and his report shows that the 1st and 2d Battalions took a very active part, with other troops, in the occupation of Manila on Aug. 13, 1898. Of the officers who marched into Manila only two are now with the regiment, Capt. George W. Martin, who commanded Co. B, and Capt. F. D. Evans, who was regimental adjutant. The regiment was quartered for a time in the old Cuartel Del Fortin. The regiment did an immense amount of hard campaigning, and the casualties among officers and men were numerous. It was Gordon's mounted detachment that forced the surrender of the noted Quintin Salas; a small detachment from Co. G, under Captain Hunt, that captured Isidro Garcia, the insurgent governor of the district of Concepcion; a mounted detachment from Co. H, under Lieutenant Baker, killed Captain Caspi, who had in his possession papers giving names of all insurgent leaders in Iloilo Province. The regiment remained on duty from Iloilo direct to the United States on the transport Kilpatrick, arriving at San Francisco Oct. 15. After only seventeen months in the homeland the regiment came again to the Philippines, and took station in the Department of Visayas, the 1st Battalion at Cebu, headquarters and 2d Battalion at Tacloban, Leyte, and the 3d Battalion at Ormoc, Leyte. The troops on Leyte were actively engaged against the pajalanes.

"The third tour, which has been spent entirely at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, began in October, 1907. The regiment came out in command of Col. T. F. Davis, and under his direction has done some very quiet, effective work in what General Bliss is pleased to term 'the heart of the hostile Moro territory.' Very little publicity has been given to the fact that for nearly two years small detachments, and sometimes large ones, from the 18th Infantry have been almost constantly in the field around Lake Lanao, especially on the Romain and Taraca rivers, making that very fertile region a safe place for peaceable Moros to abide.

"It is a country that lends itself most readily to the depredations of ladrones, and to overtake and punish them without undertaking punitive expeditions, in which the innocent might suffer with the guilty, has not been easy. But Colonel Davis has so shaped his work that influential datus and sultans are happy to co-operate with him, and order is gradually being brought out of what was a turbulent situation.

"One of the most hopeful signs of approaching civilization is the vast area in the vicinity of Keithley that has been brought under cultivation in the past year. It is estimated that fully two thousand acres of rice is now being harvested from land that was untilled when the regiment went to Keithley.

"Colonel Davis has as his staff Capt. W. F. Grote, commissary; Capt. H. A. Hegeman, quartermaster; Capt. E. G. Peyton, adjutant, and Chaplain John T. Axton. The latter two are especially well known in Manila from their association with the Carnival and the Division Meet. Since 1898 the 18th Infantry has had seven years, three months and sixteen days' Philippine service, and only four years one month and thirteen days' service in the United States."

The regiment, before sailing for the United States on Oct. 14, was given a great send-off. At Fort McKinley on Oct. 8, when the regiment arrived from Manila for a brief stay, a reception was held in its honor, and everyone who could possibly get away from his duties was on hand at the entrance of the post to greet the regiment. The roadway from the quartermaster dock all the way into the post was lined with the soldiers and with all sorts of carriages and automobiles. The regiment was met at the dock by one battalion of the 12th Infantry, under command of Major Mallory, and by the mammoth consolidated band of over two hundred pieces, which was under the direction of Chief Musician W. G. B. Erdmann, of the 7th Infantry. As the 18th did not arrive until about half-past six it was nearly dark when they were last reported in sight. The band immediately struck up the strains of "Happy Heine," which is the regimental march of the 18th, and the soldiers were so pleased at hearing the familiar tune that they could not march fast enough afterward.

The troops forgot all about the fatiguing journey from Manila when they saw the reception which had been planned for them and the supper that had been prepared. All the tents had been pitched for the men and all their needs were looked after in very efficient manner.

Members of the 18th Infantry were enthusiastic in their praises of the hospitality of the little garrison at Camp Overton, composed of four troops of the 6th Cavalry. Although there were but ten officers in the post, Captain Hutcheson, Lieutenants Biddle, Hasson, Keck, Dillman, Holderness and Weeks, and Drs. Merrick, Weston and Uri, these few people managed to entertain all of the officers and ladies of the two regiments that had to pass through Overton to make change of station. Every house was amply occupied, and on Wednesday night, Oct. 6, a reception to the officers of the two regiments and casuals was given at the pretty club building, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Refreshments were served, and then Captain Hutcheson, commanding officer at Overton, said farewell to the 18th Infantry and welcomed the 21st. The relations between the Keithley and Overton garrisons have been emphatically cordial, and Colonel Davis, responding to the remarks of Captain Hutcheson, happily expressed his appreciation of the reception accorded his regiment and his sorrow at the necessary separation. Just before the Logan sailed from Overton all the officers of the 18th Infantry, under Colonel Davis, led by the band, serenaded the entire garrison and then called upon Captain Hutcheson at his quarters.

The details of the debarkation of the 21st Infantry and the embarkation of the 18th Infantry were splendidly worked out by Capt. Grote Hutcheson, of the 6th Cav. and Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf., quartermaster at Camp Overton.

The officers of Fort William McKinley on the night of Oct. 13 entertained the visiting officers of the 18th Infantry in Schofield Hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. It was the eve of the departure of the regiment for the United States, and the good fellowship displayed by the hosts there assembled was most cordial.

Gen. Ramsay D. Potts commanding the post, presided and proposed a "Health to the 18th Infantry," which was unanimously voted by all the officers of the garrison.

Among the prominent features on the program of the entertainment were a monologue by Sergeant Hitch, of the Hospital Corps, a speech by Lieutenant Morrow, of the 18th Inf.; a talk by Captain Weigel, a specialty given by Lieutenant Cootes, aide to the Governor General, and Lieutenant Campbell, aide to the commanding general. Captain Evans, of the 18th, made a speech, and Colonel Davis made a feeling response on behalf of his officers, who were deeply appreciative of the courtesies and the honors that have been showered upon them during their short stay at the fort.

Following the speech of Colonel Davis came a piano selection by Captain Coffey and Lieutenant Gruerer.

The 18th Infantry was escorted out of the post of Fort McKinley on Oct. 14 at 6:30 a.m. Led by the brigade band of 200 pieces, the regiment marched from the camp down to the quartermaster pier and embarked on the barges, which were waiting to convey them to Manila.

The entire garrison was drawn up along the road to the dock and on the drill ground in front of the hospital. On the drill ground was one battalion of Infantry, the 12th Cavalry and three batteries of Field Artillery. The 7th and 12th Infantry were drawn up in line of companies along Hancock road.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received "A Manual of Wireless Telegraphy for Naval Electricians," published by the U.S. Naval Institute, price \$1.25 per copy, postpaid, and it is intended for the use of naval electricians. Its author is Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robinson, U.S.N., whose work has been revised by L. W. Austin, Ph.D., Bureau of Equipment, with the addition of three chapters.

"In Our Country's Service" is a story by Major M. J. Phillips, Mich., N.G., published by Edward T. Miller, Columbus, Ohio. It is an imaginative account of "the Oriental American War," of which Major Gen. Merrifield Woolston, "a member of the general staff of the United States of the World," is the hero. There is a "Miss Winnie" in the story, of course, to give it the proper modicum of sentiment.

Ferris and Lead, Philadelphia, publish "The Evolution of the American Flag, from Materials Collected by the Late George Canby," by Lloyd Balderston, Ph.D. The Betsy Ross story is, briefly, that the first flag of stripes and stars was a sample, made to the order of General Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, shortly before the Declaration of Independence. The new flag did not come into use at once, and was probably not much used until after the passage of the famous resolution of June 14, 1777.

Among recent fiction appears "The Trimming of Goosie," by James Hopper, published by Moffat, Yard and Company, New York, a quaint and pretty allegory of a man who grew wings, and the trouble caused thereby to himself and his wife. From the same publishers comes the story of "A Maid and a Man," told by Ethel Smith Dorrance chiefly through the medium of their clever conversation, and at the end it may be a question whether the Man was too clever for the Maid or the Maid for the Man. The illustrations are by Ch. Weber-Ditzler.

The Government Printing Office has issued in a handsome leather bound volume the "Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Vol. XV., July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909."

The Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at its thirty-eighth meeting, held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11-12, 1908, has made its appearance in a neat volume from the press of the Charles O. Ebel Printing Company, Cincinnati.

Little, Brown and Company, Boston, publish "The Kingdom of Earth," by Anthony Partridge, with illustrations by A. B. Wenzell; a story of love, adventure, intrigue and mystery, its hero a European crown prince, republican at heart, who plays a double part and accomplishes the overthrow of his own monarchy.

"Mighty Hunters," by Ashmore Russan, published by Longmans, Green and Company, New York, is an imaginative account of various startling adventures, verging on the impossible, encountered by Richard and Helen Carson in the forests and plains of Chiapas, in Mexico.

"The Haven" is a story by Eden Phillpotts, published by John Lane Company, New York. From the same publishers were have "Candles in the Wind," a story by Maud Diver.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS ABROAD.

Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the Revenue Cutter Service, who has for some years been making an inspection of manufacturing plants abroad as special agent for the United States Government, in his latest report, appearing in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, describes the manufacture of automobile and military wagons at the Daimler works, Wiener-Neustadt, Austria. The installation of machine tools is one of the best seen in Europe. The company is turning out a number of important military wagons. Attention was called to two 90 horsepower six-cylinder machines building for the Austrian government, designed to carry guns up to twenty tons weight. As many as thirty special gun-wagon machines have been built. All four wheels are driven, and the machines are built with special reference to mountain service. These machines will negotiate under a 20-ton gun load an eighteen per cent. grade.

In Italy Captain Carden found the most important arsenal for the manufacture of military small arms to be located in Terni. This is a government plant. The correct name of the works is *Precisione d'Artiglieria della Fabrica d'Armi di Terni*. The general layout of the plant is excellent. Modern type building, good light, plenty of air, solid construction, electric drive throughout. The Terni works are to Italy what the Springfield Arsenal is to the United States.

At Rome a visit was made to the Italian government artillery arsenal, known as "Laboratorio di Precisione," which is at present working about 150 men. This plant is under the control of the Italian War Minister. The actual direction of the shops is assigned to the artillery branch of the army. The director is Col. Luciano Benatti, the vice-director is Major Luigi Longo, both distinguished officers of artillery. The work turned out is of unusually high order. The workmen represent the best element among Italian mechanics and have no superiors in Europe. The material turned out is almost exclusively artillery equipment, and comprises range finders, position finders, gun directors, artillery ranging glasses, sights, gun-controlling gear, calipers, gages, and almost the entire gamut of highly precise material required for

artillery direction. Workmen receive sums varying from seven to twelve cents per hour, ten hours constituting a day's work. The general conditions with relation to sanitation, light and air are what one would expect to find in a modern and efficient government arsenal. There is no attempt to speed or high output capacity, the shops being run solely to meet the army artillery demands.

TOM RILEY, SEAMAN, U.S.N.

Meself, I'm Navy; but at times I've done some Army work
A-hikin' round the Philippines, where death an' danger lurk

From fever, fleas an' cholera; an' onct a Moro's knife
Went jiggin' thru my ribs in shameful disregard o' life.

An' where was Tommie Riley?

He noticed the occurrence about eighty yards away,
An' promptly dropped that nigger with a bullet in the spine,

An' that's why Tommie Riley is a bosom friend o' mine.

'Twas on the Massachusetts, doublin' Hatteras in a gale,
We shipped a waste o' water that would drown a sperm whale.

Knocked silly 'gainst a stanchion, I went sluicin' overboard,
With gugglin' prayers to Mamie an' the mercy o' the Lord.

An' where was Tommie Riley?

Where was Riley, did ye say?
He jumped right over arter me, as if 'twas only play,

An' held me limp an' lifeless 'mid that avalanche o' brine,
An' that's why Tommie Riley is a bosom friend o' mine.

I drink, as sailors shouldn't; an' I fight, as sailors should,
When the uniform's insulted—Gee! I socked it to 'em good,

But the coppers stopped the shindy, an' next mornin',
The charges brought agen me med the captain stand aghast.

An' where was Tommie Riley?

Where was Riley, did ye say?
Faith, Riley was my witness, an' he proved an alibay.

Like a Prince o' Wales an' shipmate—oh! his perjury was fine.
An' that's why Tommie Riley is a bosom friend o' mine.

WILLIAM STOKES, U.S.N.

SUGGESTION FOR A NATIONAL ANTHEM.

An Army officer sends us the following, which he wrote at the time that ex-President Roosevelt was urging a national anthem. It is to the tune of "John Brown's Body." Possibly the swing of it may appeal to others, as it has apparently to the author of these verses:

Columbia doth acknowledge thee, Jehovah is our God;
Her armies shall assemble with the armies of the Lord,
And freedom shall forever be the nation's great reward;
Jehovah is our God.

Chorus: Glory, glory, hallelujah.
For freedom and for liberty her name shall ever stand;
No stains shall dim the glory of this great and mighty land.
Her sons shall ever rally in a firm united band;
Jehovah is our God.

Chorus: Glory, glory, hallelujah.
For freedom's cause Columbia shall never know defeat;
The starry flag shall lead them on where'er the foe they meet.
The nation shall acknowledge thee before thy judgment seat;
Jehovah is our God.

Chorus: Glory, glory, hallelujah.

L. R. B.

WEIGHT OF EQUIPMENT FOR MARCHING.

A civilian who has made a study of military affairs suggests the following as the proper weight and adjustment of equipment of marching troops:

INFANTRY.

Clothing worn: Knit undershirt, flannel overshirt, cotton drawers, breeches (not trousers), blouse, socks, shoes, campaign hat and leggings (of leather or cotton duck, shape of boot tops, as the wider bottom permits better escape of exhalation, is more comfortable and more quickly put on than putties), to be fastened to back of breeches with tag and button. The pockets to carry jack knife, first-aid packet, handkerchief, tooth brush, comb, small wash rag and soap, pipe and tobacco and cleaning cord for rifle. Total weight, 12 lbs.

Arms: 1, Rifle with small knife bayonet carried countersunk in off side of stock, 9 lbs.; 2, ammunition 100 rounds, 5½ lbs.; 3, cartridge belt of webbing, supported by crossed straps, the cartridge heads covered with flaps, in sections, to keep them in place, 2 lbs.; 4, the U.S.A. hunting knife—*inter alia*—as an entrenching tool for the skirmish line and before the axes and spades are brought from the wagons (to be carried outside of pack), 1½ lbs. Total weight, 18 lbs.

Pack: Of lightweight canvas—waterproofed—size of the Merriam, with a narrow vertical section at each end and two large sections, arranged with straps, like those of the Alpine rucksack, 2½ lbs.; 1, in one vertical section, and fitting in it, an oval cloth covered canteen, setting in an oval cup of block tin (same capacity as that now in use), weight, with canteen full, 3 lbs.; 2, in the other vertical section, the emergency ration, knife, fork and spoon, 4 lbs.; 3, in the large section (near the body), one undershirt, one pair of socks, one towel and the ordnance meat can, 2 lbs.; 4, the other large section—for ammunition or rations as ordered; 5, poncho of gabardine waterproofed and arranged with eyelet holes along the side, so that it may—when not used as poncho—lace with others to form a shelter with rifle uprights (similar to the blankets so arranged, and found admirable in the Boer War, by the British troops—S. L. H. Slocum, 18th Cav., U.S.A.), to be carried on top of pack, 2 lbs.; 6, in place of an overcoat the Iceland jacket, or one of coarse wool, such as is worn by Norwegian troops (Comparative Study of Field Equipment, translated by Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th U.S. Inf.); it is as warm as an overcoat, less cumbersome and less than half the weight, 2½ lbs. Total weight, 16 lbs.

Total weight of Infantry equipment, 46 lbs.

The items in the pack are those necessary (and only those) to keep the man in condition. Unencumbered by a separate haversack, canteen, a bayonet and a hunting knife on the belt, he can readily fire kneeling and prone. Exclusive of the clothing worn, the weight is but 34 pounds, and hence the pack (weighing but 16 lbs.) need not be removed, even in action.

The rest of the man's equipment should be carried, not by him, but in a clothes bag, transported by the regimental or brigade baggage train. (In the English army,

and in such a bag, 12 pounds of weight formerly carried in the pack is now carried by the train.)

The clothes bag to contain the following: 1 bed blanket, 5 lbs.; 2 knit undershirts, 2 lbs.; 1 flannel overshirt, 1½ lbs.; 1 pair of drawers, 1 lb.; 1 pair of breeches, 2 lbs.; 3 pairs of socks, ¾ lb.; 1 pair of shoes, 2½ lbs.; 2 handkerchiefs, ¼ lb.; 1 small toilet case—soap and two towels, 2 lbs.; 1 small sewing kit, ¼ lb. Total, 19 lbs.

CAVALRY.

Clothing worn: Similar to that of the Infantry, the boot-top leggin to be fastened behind, as is that of the foot soldier, and also to the shoe in front, to prevent turning. Spurs to be fixed: the shank and rowel to turn vertically and be so secured by a catch—like that of a knifeblade—when the rider marches dismounted. Weight, 12 lbs.

Arms: 1, Carbine, carried on left side (according to the plan of Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, D.S.O., English army), 7 lbs.; 2, ammunition, 60 rounds, and belt, 4 lbs.; 3, saber in wooden scabbard and attached to the right side of saddle, 4 lbs. Total weight, 15 lbs.

Saddle, etc.: 1, Saddle, 18 lbs.; 2, bridle and halter in one, 3 lbs.; 3, saddle blanket, 4½ lbs.; 4, poncho (similar to that of foot soldier), on pommel, 2 lbs.; 5, Iceland jacket (similar to that of Infantry), on cantle, 2½ lbs.; 6, saddle bags, 2 lbs. Right bag: To carry brush and curry comb, 1 lb.; canteen, fitting in oval cup, filled, 3 lbs.; undershirt, pair of socks, washing rag and soap, ½ lbs. Left bag: To carry emergency ration, 3 lbs.; ordnance meat can, knife, fork and spoon, 1½ lbs. Total, 12 lbs. Total weight of Cavalry equipment, 40 lbs. 7, Rider should not be larger than to enable him to mount readily, 130 lbs.

Total weight, rider and equipment, 199 lbs.

Clothes bag: Similar to that of Infantry—on the train. If Cavalry is to do its proper share, all additional weight—gear, ammunition and rations—should be carried on led animals or in light field carts, to accompany each squadron.

ARTILLERY.

Clothing worn: Similar to that of Cavalry, 12 lbs. Arms: 1, Revolver, .45-caliber, 2½ lbs.; 2, ammunition, 25 rounds, 1½ lbs.; 3, belt and crossed straps, 1 lb. Total, 5 lbs.

Pack: Similar to that of the Infantry (to be carried in an additional battery wagon, whenever practicable), 16 lbs.

Clothes bag: Similar to that of Infantry, to be carried on baggage train, 18 lbs.

Total weight of equipment, 33 lbs.

THOROUGHNESS BETTER THAN SPEED.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., NOV. 2, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 30 I notice an item concerning fast time made by certain machine-gun "team" at a Western post, and the recital of this "fast time" business is exactly in line with a number of similar events in the United States and in the Philippines in the past two years. I am of the opinion that this kind of humbug should be "crawled," and crawled good and hard, and now. I have served as a judge of machine-gun events in a number of divisional and departmental competitions, and have commanded a machine-gun platoon in the United States Service for over three years, and a machine-gun battery for seven years prior thereto. I feel qualified to speak.

In these competitions, dismounted, it is considered quite a stunt to pack the ten mules, run 100 yards, take down the gun and fire a blank shot, then repack and go back to the starting point. As a general rule, the packs are improperly put on; the pack of the gun mule would probably, in every instance, fall off and damage the valuable mechanism of the machine-guns if the run was for 200 yards and without being held by the men on both sides of the mule while running; the cinches and buckles are loosened on the run, or only "faked" fast; the gun is never properly set on its tripod, and the trunnion pin, elevating pin and thumb screws of the tripod legs made fast enough to stand the fire of a Service cartridge without falling down, and, finally, the piece is not properly laid, sights are not set, nor the gun aimed at anything. Not even imaginary target or the range and deflection is given. Often there is no loading of the piece from the belt at all—merely a semblance of the insertion of the belt—and often a blank cartridge is set by hand into the chamber before leaving the scratch and the lock lowered upon it, so that only the operation of pressing the trigger is required.

Therefore such an exhibition means nothing: on the contrary, men trained to do this trickery are taught wrong principles, and it is this very avoidance of true efficiency, this theatrical trickery and "time" humbug, instead of the careful, earnest, thoroughness of theory and practice, so essential to machine-gun efficiency, that retards machine-gun development and cheapens its worth in the eyes of the informed onlooker.

In Manila, in December, 1908, at the Department of Luzon meet, one of the requirements of the machine-gun contests when going into action was that the pieces should be laid upon a definite object at a given range, etc. Upon examination of the pieces by the judges (I was one of the judges of Infantry machine-gun events) not one of the Infantry pieces would have placed a shot within 300 yards of the objective! And I understand that the Cavalry guns were no better served. In my own platoon, after repeated admonitions by those interested in these events "to play the game," the men tried to be up-to-date in these humbug stunts, but lost out because of their training to *do it right*, and because their platoon commander had constantly impressed upon them the virtue of abandoning all hope of success in the competition rather than to sacrifice the principle of thoroughness to which they had been trained. Only at the last moment was permission given to "dead beat" the essentials of the work, but it was too late to acquire adeptness in the several "fakes" required for success.

In our so-called machine-gun competitions the element of time, while important, should be secondary to thoroughness, both in packing and in correctly setting up the gun and laying it. In action, where machine-gun fire should reach the enemy as a surprise, ill-directed machine-gun fire would probably cause the enemy to deploy before damage could be inflicted upon him, and probably attract the attention of hostile artillery in position before the object of machine-gun fire could be accomplished.

The purely athletic stunt of a hundred-yard dash, holding a machine-gun and tripod in its hangers by hand, and then yanking it to the ground to fire a blank cartridge into space, has, to me at least, no military value.

FRED J. HERMAN, 1st Lieut., 9th Cav.

VALUE OF MILITARY-FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1909.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Nov. 6, under the caption of "A Hint for Army Economists," there appears a sarcastic comment upon the fraternal-military bodies, written by Warden Allan Curtis, and originally printed in the Chicago News, apparently with the purpose of ridiculing these organizations. Let me say that all of the fraternal-military bodies are admirers of, believers in, and friends and supporters of the Army. Every one of these societies does something along the line of teaching military methods, customs and discipline to its members, even although the laws of the several states in the Union will not permit them to carry the rifle, and practically force them to take the next best known military weapon, the sword, which Mr. Curtis says is "useless as a corn knife, too heavy to cut cheese and too light to slice ham."

In several of the leading fraternal-military societies the U.S. Infantry Drill Regulations are used, and in these societies' the nucleus around which the separate companies are built is usually a group of honorably discharged Regular Army soldiers, who have left the Service, married, but still have the old longing for the Service; or, in other instances, National Guardsmen who no longer have the time for active Guard affiliation. These men teach the other members much of what was learned in active service—in the Philippines or in Cuba, perhaps, and they are to-day, at not a cent of expense or cost to the Government, educating, as best they may, thousands of men for the service of our country should necessity demand.

The trend in these societies is along the lines of simplicity in uniforms, and, with but two or three societies excepted, the day of gold lace and gorgeous uniforms is past. Still, Mr. Curtis need not have singled out the fraternities for comment as to uniform when he might as well have used the famous 7th Regiment of New York National Guard, or the Richmond Blues, or the numerous other military organizations who own elaborate equipment, for his example of gingerbread. Surely no sane person will say their equipment will in any way impair the efficiency of these splendid National Guard organizations.

Several famous soldiers of our Regular Army are quoted as saying that "discipline is nine-tenths of the art of war." This being granted, as coming from men who knew of what they spoke, should not these fraternal-military societies be encouraged in their work of teaching military discipline, and cannot discipline be taught as well to the chap in gold braid and sword as to the man in khaki and the rifle? To ridicule any organization because of its equipment, when the laws permit no better, is something like saying a man cannot be a gentleman unless he wears a full-dress suit of clothes, and is, in my opinion, unjustified, to say the least.

It is perhaps not understood that there are fully 300,000 members in these fraternal-military bodies, and at least ninety per cent. of these men have absolutely no other means to obtain a semblance of military training except through these societies. Instead of holding them up to ridicule, why not place them in some measure under control of the Government, give them an opportunity to develop into a sort of reserve army, encourage them in taking the raw recruit and polishing off some of the rough spots, so that if called into service they will not have the famed bundle of hay on one foot and straw on the other? There is good in all things to those who look for it. Few, if any, officers in the Regular Service who have observed these fraternities in camp and come into close contact with them have aught but good to say of their efficiency and discipline, and it might sometimes be well for critics to investigate first.

W. H. SLETZER.

The uniform of the 7th New York is not one of "gingerbread," even on the most ceremonious occasions in its armory. Its attire is modeled after that of the West Point cadets. Brilliance of uniform at ceremonies does not detract from the military quality of an organization of men. Witness the present full-dress garb of the officers of the Regular Army, which is elaborate in the extreme when compared with the modest uniform of the old Army. This change has been brought about as a result of the increased travel abroad of our officers, who, when appearing in the company of foreign officers, found the former quiet American uniform not in keeping with the military dress standards of Europe.

PHYSICAL TESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is no doubt that the health of the average individual is enhanced by systematic exercise in the open air, and so far as S.O. 76, W.D., 1908, promotes such exercise its effect can only be for good. Is its present effect to cause field officers "to adopt such measures and pursue such habits as are best calculated to maintain a physical condition which will enable them to be always fit for active field service and in condition to perform as high a class and as large a quantity of office work as possible"? Possibly, in some cases, but it is a fact that there are officers who take the riding test and yet do not get on a horse from one test to the other. Some may practice for a short time before the test, and preparation is undoubtedly made by some who take the walking test, but in general it may be confidently asserted that the order utterly fails of its proclaimed purpose to cause officers "to adopt such measures and pursue such habits," etc. The physical examination catches those who are fit subjects for the retiring board, and for them no test is necessary. The actual result, in one direction, is to deprive the Service annually for at least four days, and without corresponding benefit, of the services of some seven hundred officers, at a certain expenditure to the Government and likewise to the officers concerned, whose mileage does not cover, generally, their personal expenses.

What is better? Prescribed systematic exercise, and for all officers, field and line, general and subaltern, similar to that recently provided for in orders from headquarters, Department of the East. Regular physical exercise in the open, from the date of entry in the Service, should be required of all officers, at least during the ordinary drill season, say from March 1 to Dec. 1, or otherwise, depending on the climate. For the best results to Service and the individual, however, a scheme

of this kind should include the entire year. The exercise might be taken in walking, riding, tennis, golf or any active outdoor work, and for a specified time per day or per week, more preferably the latter, as being less onerous. Drills would naturally count if of a character calling for proper physical exercise.

Suitable records should be kept and reports rendered to proper authority, officers on detached service making personal reports; in fact, the evidence that any officer had performed the required work should be his certificate. The lieutenant to report to the captain, the latter for himself, and subordinates to the post or regimental commander, and so on.

An alternative method would be, so far as field officers are concerned, to require personal reports on Sept. 1 of each year in detail of the exercise taken during the year then ending. Those whose exercise was considered sufficient to maintain the required physical condition would be excused from the test, but not, of course, from the physical examination.

With a firm belief in the efficacy and desirability of systematic and regular exercise as a means of promoting health, the foregoing is suggested in the hope of stimulating consideration of the subject to the better attainment of the desired results.

X.

EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

November 15, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note with some interest the reply to Capt. H. W. Davis, Ohio N.G., in your issue of Oct. 30, 1909. Personally, I do not, at present, know of any National Guard officers who are anxious to break into the Regular Army. Most of us are able to earn decent livings in civil pursuits, and prefer to do so. There is, possibly, another phase of the matter which Captain Davis does not seem to have touched on. In many states there are officers who would greatly appreciate practical training for a year or so in the Army, in almost any capacity, provided their time is not a dead loss to them. They cannot afford to attend the Service Schools without pay; yet they frankly realize that being ordered to duty with the Regular Army, in their National Guard rank, would not be fair to the Regular officer, and should not be asked.

Why could not some legislation be passed allowing worthy National Guard officers, of any rank up to and including major, to serve not to exceed one year as additional second lieutenants, and to return to their Militia commands, without any more opportunity for permanent commissions in the Army than they now have? When such an officer returns to his regiment his efficiency is materially increased (or else we of the National Guard are mistaken as to the benefits of Regular Army training), and he becomes an educative factor in his home organization, to the distinct benefit of the United States in time of war. What the National Guard needs more than anything else is officers trained in the everyday routine of calm, efficient, military work. Any student may master text-books, but about the only way to become proficient in handling a company is to handle all or part of it, under competent supervision, and to attend every duty from reveille to taps.

Permit me to quote from a recent issue of a current military magazine: "After all, the object is to train properly the younger Militia officers and to give selected officers the benefit of experience in actual duty with troops, under command of regular officers, so that such Militia officers, returning to their organizations in the National Guard, will, by their knowledge of correct military methods, tend to raise the standards of efficiency in the Organized Militia." This movement has nothing to do with the proposed Act of Congress providing for 612 additional officers in the Army, though the National Guard is, I believe, in hearty accord with such legislation, and has nothing to do with the attainment of permanent commissions in the Army, as the officers of the National Guard wish no special privileges in that regard, beyond those granted by existing law.

LEE A. McCALLA, Captain, A.D.C., Ill. N.G.

NOT AN ENEMY OF THE ARMY.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 3, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Against the comment on the statement attributed to the Evening Telegram, of Salt Lake City, I cannot fall in with the remarks of an old subscriber in the issue of Oct. 30. I consider the Evening Telegram one of the best edited papers in this intermountain region. One thing I feel absolutely certain of, and that is that its able editor, C. C. Goodwin, never meant to cast any slight on the American soldier. On the other hand, the editor has written articles time and again, and able ones at that, advocating the adoption of universal military service in this country on account of the benefit American youths will receive, both morally and physically. I fail to see any slander on the Army in that article quoted. Undoubtedly he was right in the main, as the best elements, morally and physically, will never be in this or any other army so long as it is recruited by voluntary enlistments. Hundreds, ay, probably thousands, as you are aware, in course of time join the Army prompted by anything and everything but the true spirit of patriotism, but one and all hold a different opinion after having served their allotted time, and all admit that they have derived untold benefits as the result of their enlistment. One cause of the better results, "hospital and sickness," in the German army is that practically ninety-nine per cent. are stationed at home, whereas in England two-thirds are stationed abroad, and many regiments, both English and American, are stationed in unhealthy tropical climates, with the result that there is bound to be a higher ratio in sickness and hospital lists.

JOHN MORGAN.

HINT FOR RETIRED SOLDIERS LIVING ABROAD

Manich, Germany, Oct. 29, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the United States Army who are naturalized citizens, and who, having procured permission from the War Department to live abroad after retirement, some for economic and financial reasons and a few to fulfil a filial duty toward an aged parent, have been led to believe (and this opinion was shared by at least one high officer, the judge advocate of an important department) that the so-called expatriation law, as found in Section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1907, does not apply to officers and

enlisted men on the retired list of the Army who are naturalized citizens and who have permission to live in a foreign country.

The law in question states that "when any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in a foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years; provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe." Expatriation circular of April 19, 1907, and an amendment thereto of May 14, 1908, from the State Department, enumerates the evidence which is required to overcome the presumption of expatriation.

The Department of State has prescribed no definite rules especially applicable to officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the Army, thus taking the view that this class of persons are not exempt from the provisions of the law in question. It has, however, stated in a recent decision that in considering their cases due consideration will be given to the fact that they have served in the United States Army.

It will be seen from the above that every officer and enlisted man, retired, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has taken his abode in a foreign country, will have to present satisfactory evidence to overcome the presumption of expatriation before a consular or diplomatic agent of the United States at the expiration of two years if he resides in his country of birth and after five years in any foreign country, with an application for a passport or for registration as an American citizen.

FREDERICK SCHUMACHER, U.S.A., Retired.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY FOR PEACE MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You cannot have peace by praying for it; that process was given over long ago. Patrick Henry tells us we can't have it by crying for it, and there are lots of people who think that we can't get it by wishing for it. Does this International Arbitration and Peace Mission really believe that a show of strength, either in the individual or the nation, militates against the cause of peace?

Is it not believed at this day that if there had been a large and well-disciplined Regular Army in 1860 there would have been no surrender of Fort Sumter, no Bull Run disaster and "no nothing" to disturb the tranquillity of our prosperous land during all those years of fratricidal strife? Did not Gen. Robert E. Lee refuse the command of the Army of the United States solely on the ground that his state (Virginia) had seceded from the Union? Was it not clear that if that state had been saved to the Union by force of arms, as were the states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, not only would General Lee have remained on the Union side of the question, but a host of others would, like him, have done the same? Again, how about Santiago? What would have resulted in the peace-at-any-price line had our Army been less efficient and had the few Regulars we sent to that field in Cuba failed to bring about the surrender of the Spanish forces?

Do these peace-at-any-price people believe that the people of a nation can have call meetings in all the churches of the land to resent an indignity like that of the sinking of the Maine or free a suffering people, like the Cubans from the despots heel, and this without an army or a navy? I, for one, wish that these senders of speeches and tracts on "peace at any price" would desist and give us a rest. And let me tell these gentlemen and ladies, the latter of the anti-canteen stripe, that if they are of the opinion that the Army of the United States (the Regulars who did the whole work) went into that summer campaign with joy in their hearts, they never were more mistaken in their lives. They all of them saw beforehand just what would transpire, and the Round Robin men let us into many family secrets. It was the stay-at-home people who were so eager to see the sport go on; the crowd that had money to invest in the islands of the sea—the peace-at-any-price crowd.

A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I should like very much to see in your paper more on the subject of encouraging temperance in the Army. There is, in my opinion, nothing of such vital importance to the entire personnel and to the general efficiency of the Army. Stationed as we are near large cities, with their many temptations, and, with the service in the Philippines, the majority of the young men who enter the Service deteriorate during an enlistment. My experience has been that practically every infraction of military discipline is the result of liquor, either directly or indirectly, generally the former. I was talking yesterday with a street-car conductor who had served two enlistments and who drank considerably as a soldier. Now, he says, he doesn't drink, and that an employee of the company who is seen in a saloon in uniform will have to give a satisfactory answer as to his presence there. If seen under the influence of liquor he would be discharged at once. The stand taken by all express companies, railroads, etc., is well known and understood. In the Army, where as much, if not more, is at stake than with any railway or other organization, there is a very apparent apathy. Civilians, generally, regard the Army as intemperate. At an officers' banquet recently forty per cent. of those present drank nothing. There are a good number of officers in the Army who are total abstainers. The trouble is that no stand is taken and no effort made to create sentiment against drinking, and those who are weak or who have no settled convictions are allowed to drift along.

I have read your articles in reference to General Grant, but these impressed me rather as an apology for him. I realize that this subject of the encouragement of more temperance in the Army is a very delicate one to handle. There are too many ways in which we, as officers, are to blame, in that our example to the young men has not been what it should be, and, in consequence, a radical article would likely pinch in a good many places. I believe if you will give the cause a quiet start you will arouse quite a few expressions of opinion, the result of which may be of immeasurable benefit to the Service. I am no crank on the subject; have not taken the cure, or joined any temperance organization, but my stand in the matter is forced upon me by the conviction that it is right.

ARMY.

In the pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean for December, 1908, issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, some interesting replies to letters of inquiry are published, which will be of value to many persons. The following inquiry relating to the action of the compass at the pole was among the inquiries answered: Question—What would happen to a compass if it were placed directly on the Magnetic Pole? Answer—If the compass were balanced, as is the ordinary ship's compass, so as to remain horizontal under all circumstances, it would merely lose its directive force and refuse to point in any given direction. So far as its use as a compass is concerned, it would be no better than a piece of wood balanced at its center, and if spun around on its pivot would remain wherever it happened to stop. If the compass needle were so pivoted that it could tip up it would begin to point more and more downward as the Magnetic Pole was approached, until at the pole it would point directly down toward the center of the earth. Question—What if it were placed directly on the North Pole? Answer—In that case the compass would point toward the Magnetic Pole, which lies to the southward of the Geographic Pole. Question—Is there only one North Magnetic Pole, and where is it? Answer—There is only one North Magnetic Pole. It lies northwesterly from Hudson Bay on the western side of the Peninsula of Boothia, in approximately latitude 70° N., longitude 97° W. There is also a South Magnetic Pole to the southward of Tasmania, located in 1908 by the expedition under Lieutenant Shackleton, in approximately latitude 72° S., longitude 154° E. These poles are not fixed points, but cover considerable area, and their positions are gradually changing. Question—Would a man be going due south the moment he left the North Pole, and would he continue to go south as long as he followed any one of the Meridians? Answer—As he left the pole he would be going south, because there would be no other direction at the pole in which he could go. As north is the direction toward the North Pole and south is the opposite direction, any step taken by a man at the pole would be away from the pole, and, consequently, to the south. Whichever way he looks, completely around the circle, all is south to him. The compass, however, points in only one of the directions, toward the Magnetic Pole, so that it cannot be used as a guide for direction until the pole is left.

We have heretofore found occasion to commend to the attention of our General Staff the useful service of what is known in England as the Engineer Railway and Staff Corps and the War Railway Council, the last a mixed body of naval and military experts, who meet at certain periods to study the important subject of railway transportation in time of war and to revise its methods in the light of a continuous study of military transportation by railways in other countries. The results of these studies are, with the help of expert advice, incorporated into existing mobilization schemes. During the last mobilization in England an object-lesson of the usefulness of the Railway Corps was given in the transportation of the Territorial units without dislocating the ordinary passenger traffic. In Germany, under like circumstances, passenger traffic would probably be suspended until the military demand on the railroads had been satisfied. It would be well if we could have the work of railway transportation in this country so co-ordinated in some way as to secure, in case of emergency, the most prompt and effective service in the transportation of troops and supplies. The improvements of our railroads could be made most serviceable along the line of military defense. For example, by the building of the tunnels to bring the railroads into New York city, Manhattan has ceased to be an island. With the great tubes running under the beds of the East and the North rivers, properly defended, the movements of land troops could take place without danger of being checked by ships. The tunnel principle, which England is afraid of as a connecting link with the Continent, has given to New York city one of the greatest means of defense. Each tunnel extension adds to defense. For these tunnels the development of the steam and street railroads is primarily responsible. The question of transportation has become one of the most important throughout the world. Where a hundred years ago quick travel was a negligible quantity among the desires of mankind, it now is one of the most pressing and expanding, even invading the air, in the hope of there finding satisfaction. This spirit is certain to be reflected in future wars, where it is safe to say transportation will prove an ever-growing factor in the determination of battles.

The last of the military events at the exhibition of the National Horse Show Association at New York took place on Nov. 12. It was the broad jump over the water course for officers in uniform. The broad jump over the water was a distance of fifteen feet, and was won by Lieut. T. Gerard Hetherington, British army, on Unity, and Lieut. P. G. Yorke, British army, on Biddy, was second. Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., U.S.A., was third, on Satan. When Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A. General's Dept., U.S.A., came out with Mindoro the horse did not like the jump and threw Colonel Dunn over his head at the first trial. The second time Colonel Dunn escaped a fall by grabbing the fence, and the horse refused the third time, but Colonel Dunn held his seat, while the audience laughed and applauded. Major Hon. J. G. Beresford, D.S.O., one of the English officers taking part in the show, discussed the hunters of this country, and said he thought that they ran a little too much to the thoroughbred type. He declared that we should have horses of the type of The Biscuit, one of the consistent winners in the jumping events and a small, long geared horse, a typical Irish jumper which shows the generations of breeding. Incidentally, Major Beresford, of the British army, is very proud of his jumping mare, Flighty, which he believes is the most traveled horse on exhibition at the show. During the last twelve months Flighty went from England to the Argentine Republic and back, to Spain and back, and is now competing in the United States after traveling a total distance of more than twenty-five thousand miles.

The address of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, made at Philadelphia on Nov. 6, and referred to here, in which he said that Germany is not seeking land in her world policy, is by no means received with unqualified approval in Germany. The Hamburger Nachrichten devotes a page editorial to condemnation of the Ambassador's speech. The article declared that it seems to be more evident every day that the representatives of the German

Empire at Washington believe it to be their mission to explain to the United States continuously that they have nothing to fear from Germany's policy, but on the contrary that Germany knows no higher aim than to inspire every confidence and give every satisfaction to the Yankees. The Nachrichten is especially severe in its comments on Count von Bernstorff's "genuflection before the Monroe Doctrine," which causes it grave misgivings. It recalls Prince Bismarck's qualification of the doctrine as "most incredible American impertinence," and adds: "No German statesman ought ever to be allowed to acknowledge the Monroe Doctrine in a public speech on American soil. But that is just what von Bernstorff has done, adding that the Germans are well aware of the Monroe Doctrine position, and did not in the least wish for territory in the Western Hemisphere."

Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., Inspector General by detail, in his annual report as Inspector of the Department of Colorado, refers to the impatience of Army officers manifested in their treatment of enlisted men. He says the use of profanity and "bawling out" are more common than is realized, and that they are a prolific source of discontent. Major Morton found, as a result of his experience and observation, that this fault is more common among the non-commissioned and junior officers than among those of mature years. He emphasizes the fact that wherever and whenever the fault occurs it should be checked by superiors as something as important to Regulars as the supervision of messing or attention to clothing. Much is done by the War Department to make things agreeable for the enlisted man. Places and forms of entertainment are provided, in order that he may be satisfied with his surroundings; there are opportunities of promotion, and care is taken to the end that a soldier who is useful shall desire to re-enlist at the expiration of his term of service. Major Morton points out a defect which he believes has been generally overlooked and the importance of which has not been realized by those in command. Nothing makes a soldier more discontented than to find that he is not treated considerately.

The New Orleans Picayune is now advocating a hue-and-cry policy to save the local naval station. It says that the Navy Department, by refusing to send work to a navy yard, can make it appear useless, and thus pave the way to recommending its abolition. "That is what is being done in the case of New Orleans and the other Gulf naval stations," it says. "The best way to save the local naval station is to induce Congress to continue the annual appropriations for its maintenance. This can be best accomplished by raising a hue and cry throughout the Mississippi Valley, which Congress cannot afford to ignore, and which even the Navy Department will feel compelled to respect." It says that, since now on the Department will have to place in ordinary or in reserve a larger and larger number of otherwise serviceable ships, such vessels having all steel hulls can be more economically maintained at New Orleans than elsewhere, owing to the fresh water of the river, which would make frequent docking and cleaning unnecessary. Moreover, metal hulls last indefinitely in fresh water, while they deteriorate rapidly in salt or brackish water. The care of such ships in reserve or out of commission would make considerable work for the station.

The report of Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commanding the Third Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, in regard to the establishment of a naval sanitarium at Baguio, Island of Luzon, has reached the Secretary of the Navy, and is under consideration by him. Three sites were considered, any one of which would have been excellent for the purpose, but the selection finally fell upon a fine, broad knoll about a mile from the military reservation and not far from the Country Club. The site chosen embraces sixty acres, some of it beautifully wooded. The mountain views from this place are wonderfully beautiful. There is available money on hand for the construction of buildings for the sanitarium, which is to be used for cases of fever and tuberculosis. At the outset it will probably have fifty beds. There is no intention on the part of the Navy Department to build up a hospital in the Philippines that will in any way take the place of the naval hospital at Yokohama. The latter institution will probably always be maintained by this Government. Germany, England and France have naval hospitals there, and in case of war such a hospital would be of untold value to the United States.

The special board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps., Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps., and Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.C., appointed to investigate the water and sewerage system at Fort Leavenworth, and report a plan for correction of serious defects, returned to Washington this week from Fort Leavenworth, and is engaged upon the task of devising a remedy for the existing situation. They found that the sewerage plant was operating defectively through the failure of the siphon to remove sewage from the contract bed and septic tanks. That part of the system will be corrected probably without any delay, but the board found a radical defect in the location of the sewerage exit and the water intake for the city of Leavenworth. The intake is about a mile below the sewerage outlet, and there is great danger that the water in the river may be contaminated and cause disease. The waterworks of the city of Leavenworth supply water to Fort Leavenworth, so that is an equal menace to troops stationed there. It has not been decided whether the sewerage system could be extended, so its outlet would be below the water intake, or whether the waterworks could be extended so that their intake should be upstream from the sewerage outlet.

The transport Liscum will no longer be used by the Philippine Bureau of Posts as a repairship for cables throughout the Islands, as the Bureau of Posts has purchased the steamer Minilya for a cableship. This vessel is now undergoing repairs at Singapore, and will be engaged in carrying cargoes of coal from Borneo until the middle of December. The Liscum will be overhauled in the drydock at Olongapo and fitted up for an inter-Island transport. Since the telegraph wires and cables throughout the island were turned over to the island government the Army has the free use of them as a return for the service done by the Liscum. After Jan. 1 the Army will pay telegraph tolls on all its business throughout the Islands. The transport Ingalls, formerly used for inter-island traffic in the Philippines, and more recently for transportation of troops and supplies between Newport

News and Havana, has been loaned to the Navy Department for use as a parent ship for torpedoboats. Under existing law, the War Department cannot sell or dispose of transports or vessels used for Army purposes without authority from Congress. The transfer of the Ingalls is temporarily made pending the necessary legislation authorizing the permanent transfer to the Navy.

The New York Medical Journal argues that a knowledge of Esperanto materially aids in the acquisition of any Indo-European tongue, for two reasons: First, it simplifies all grammar and idiom, reducing them from an artificial position to a logical scheme; and secondly it aids in the acquisition of a cosmopolitan vocabulary, for of the 2,446 original root words, the average English-speaking person is already familiar with eighty-three per cent.; sixty-four per cent. of these words occur in Latin; eighty-eight per cent. in French; eighty-five per cent. in Italian; eighty-two per cent. in Spanish; eighty-one per cent. in Portuguese; seventy-six per cent. in German; and, forty-two per cent. in Russian. Our medical contemporary reports that at a large mining camp, in consequence of the great mixture of nationalities among the men employed, who could understand neither one another nor their foremen, the camp, consisting of Italians, Poles, Bohemians, Greeks, Scandinavians, Germans, etc., was learning Esperanto under the direction of the foremen and officers, as a means of mutual understanding. This may serve as a hint to those who would reconcile the confusion of tongues now prevailing in our island possessions. How easy it would be for our officers desiring to communicate with the natives of the Philippines if they could all be taught Esperanto.

A suit is being tried in the U.S. Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., brought by the Krupp interests of Germany and the Carnegie Steel Company against the Midvale Steel Company, charging it with using Krupp secrets in making armor plate, the same secrets for which the Carnegie company pays royalty. The Midvale people are charged directly with using patents No. 534,178, No. 642,926, No. 651,963 and No. 653,413 in the making of their armor plate. These are part of the patents to which the Carnegie Steel and the Bethlehem Steel companies have exclusive rights in America. The Carnegie company claims that the Midvale company has for years been able to bid lower than it on plate because of the cost of royalties on the Krupp patents.

The State Department at Washington, D.C., upon receiving a report from Nicaragua that two Americans, Messrs. Leroy Cannon and Leonard Grace, had been shot in Nicaragua as rebels, made peremptory demands upon President Zelaya for explanation of the shooting. Dr. Hazera, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, was informed that he will not be received by President Taft, and two warships, the Des Moines and the Vicksburg, have been hastily ordered to Nicaraguan waters. The two Americans were charged with having placed dynamite mines to blow up government steamers carrying troops to Greytown. One bomb exploded fifteen yards from the steamer Diamante. The men, it is reported, when captured, had dynamite machines and accessories in their possession.

By a close vote the Central Conference of American Rabbis refused, in New York city this week, to suggest to the Government at Washington the appointment of Jewish chaplains for the Army. Aaron Levi, representing the Jewish Federation, had addressed the gathering and asked their approval for an application to that effect. Prof. G. Deutsch warned the conference that they were going in the wrong direction. The Jews objected to any admixture of Church and State, he said. They objected to the teaching of the Bible in the schools, and now asked Congress to do a sectarian act.

In June, 1910, a vacancy will occur in the Army and Navy scholarship founded by the Daughters of the Cincinnati in Teachers' College, of Columbia University, New York, for the daughter of an officer in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States (preferably of Cincinnati ancestry). Information as to requirements for admission can be obtained from Clyde Furst, esq., secretary of Teachers' College, and applications for the scholarship should be addressed to Miss M. S. Hillhouse, chairman scholarship committee, care of W. W. Adams, esq., 106 East Seventeenth street, New York city.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, in his annual report estimates that \$36,000,000 will be necessary for river and harbor improvements and for other like projects in the coming year. It is understood, however, that Secretary MacVeagh has already put the pruning knife into these estimates to the extent of almost \$20,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he will be merciless in carrying out President Taft's desire that all government expenditures be greatly decreased, and for this reason it will not be surprising if all the estimates submitted to him are substantially reduced.

A very interesting model of the battleship South Carolina has been placed in the collection of models of modern ships of the Navy in the lower corridor of the Navy Department, near the offices of Chief Constructor Capps. This is the first model to show the new drab war paint and the removal of top hamper, and the woven wire fire-control towers. The model was made at the shop of the Washington Navy Yard, and is an excellent example of the remarkably fine work that can be done there in this line.

Major Gen. W. P. Duval, commanding the Philippines Division, has adopted in orders a new standard of colors for use throughout the Philippines. This standard consists of two white stars on a red background, with a yellow fringe border. Wherever the commander of the Philippines Division reviews troops, this standard attached to a pike will be carried by an orderly.

Orders were issued at the War Department Nov. 19 amending paragraph 2 of G.O. 215, W.D., issued on Oct. 28 last, directing one battalion of the 23d Infantry, upon its arrival in the United States, to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., so as to direct that battalion to proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for station.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport *Logan* arrived Nov. 12 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P.I., with 18th Infantry (797 enlisted men) and the following military passengers: Colonel Davis, Major Kirby, Chaplain Axton, Captains Evans, Hegeman, Johnson, Peyton, Grote, Martin, Taylor and Weigel, 1st Lieutenants Morrow, Pendleton, Taylor, Butler, Blackford, Olson, Pike, 2d Lieutenants Bartlett, Lockett, Sharp, Sullivan, Lemly, Lonergan, Magruder and Patterson, 18th Inf.; Major Lyster, Med. Corps; Captains Babcock, 15th Cav.; Sweeney, Pay Dept.; Donnelly, 1st Field Art.; Miller, Quartermaster's Dept.; Sigworth, 22d; Hunt, 25th Inf.; Moose, chaplain, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Symington, 1st; Bell, 11th Cav.; Ball, 5th; Baker, 8th; Jackson, 12th; and Musgrave, 17th Inf.; Captain King, Philippine Scouts; 2d Lieutenants Garrithers, 20th, and Baird, 25th Inf.; Dental Surgeon Scott and Casady; 86 casuals, 45 sick, 25 military convicts; Pvt. Edw. Hines, Co. C, 18th Inf., disappeared from transport Oct. 19, body not re-covered; Pvt. Woodie O. Snider, Co. K, 20th Inf., died Nov. 8 on transport, cause of death tuberculosis.

PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT SHERIDAN.

The following is a list of the first-class passengers on the Army transport *Sheridan*, which sailed from San Francisco on Nov. 5 for Manila, P.I., and way ports:

For Manila: Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Inf., and wife; Major W. E. Purviance, M.C., wife and three children; Major C. C. McCulloch, Jr., M.C., wife and two children; Major William S. Scott, 14th Cav., wife and daughter; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., wife and two daughters; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., and wife; Capt. M. C. Smith, 14th Cav.; Capt. L. F. Garrard, Q.M., wife, sister and his four children; Chaplain T. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., and two sisters; Capt. C. F. Armistead, 21st Inf., and wife; Capts. C. B. Drake and F. H. Pope, 14th Cav.; Capt. O. W. Bell, 14th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. Jno. R. Bosley, M.C., and wife; Capt. T. M. Kite, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Capt. H. Rodgers, Phil. Scouts, and daughter; Capt. W. C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., wife and two children; Capt. J. T. Watson, 7th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. J. M. Burroughs, 12th Cav., and wife; Lieut. B. I. Rees, 3d Inf., wife and child; Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 14th Cav., wife, two children and sister-in-law; Lieut. R. E. Smyer, 14th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. Kyl Rucker, 14th Cav.; Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, 14th Cav., wife and three children; Lieut. C. R. Norton, 14th Cav., and wife; Lieut. A. J. Lynch, 14th Cav.; Lieut. J. B. H. Waring, M.C.; Lieut. V. E. Watkins, M.R.C., wife and two children; Lieut. F. J. Conzelmann, M.R.C.; Lieut. A. M. Guitard, M.R.C., and son; Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav., and wife; Lieut. B. F. Ristine, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav.; Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, 14th Cav.; Lieut. I. P. Swift, 12th Cav., and wife; Lieuts. Joseph D. Park, Henry R. Smalley and Murray B. Rush, 14th Cav.; Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 14th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 14th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., and wife; Vet. Henry W. Peter, 14th Cav., and wife; Vet. Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav., and wife; Charles S. West, Comsy. Clk., and wife; Henry Senft, A. J. Pitt, Howard F. Strever, David Zook and George M. Stewart, clerks; Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of major, 2d F.A., and two daughters; Mrs. Tutt, mother-in-law of Capt. C. F. Armistead, 21st Inf.; Miss Mattie Gibson, nurse with Captain Sweeney.

For Honolulu: Lieut. Col. H. S. T. Harris, M.C.; Capt. W. A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., and wife; Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., and wife; Mrs. S. W. Dunning, wife of major, 20th Inf. For Guam: Henry N. Huxford, U.S.N.

From Honolulu to Manila: Chaplain Edward R. Chase, 14th Cav., and mother; Mrs. E. R. Heiber, wife of major, Phil. Scouts, and three children. Honolulu to Guam: Miss A. B. Huxford, sister of boatswain, U.S.N. From Guam to Manila: Joel C. Evans, chief gunner, U.S.N.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Louise Winslow Kidder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington P. Kidder, was married Nov. 16, 1909, to Lieut. Herbert G. Sparrow, U.S.N., at the home of her parents, 18 Robeson street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Rev. Charles F. Dole, minister of the First Congregational Society, Unitarian, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Mrs. Wellington H. Kidder, of New York, as matron of honor, and Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Lieut. W. F. Bricker, Lieut. J. B. Gilmer, all U.S.N., and Wellington H. Kidder, of New York, brother of the bride. A reception followed the wedding. At the conclusion of a wedding trip to the South, Lieut. and Mrs. Sparrow will reside at Washington, D.C.

Miss Eleanor Sherburne Whipple, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles W. Whipple, U.S.A., granddaughter of Major Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, U.S.A., and a great-granddaughter of Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U.S.N., was married on Nov. 8, 1909, to Mr. Francis Russell Stoddard, Jr., in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sophia Kemper Hendrick, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. William Jackson Hendrick, of Kentucky, to Capt. Paul Elliot Chamberlin, U.S.M.C. The wedding will take place early in December.

Judge and Mrs. Beverly Randolph Wellford, of Gloucester country, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sue Seddon Taliferro, to Dr. Thomas Robins Marshall, late U.S.V., Spanish War. The wedding will occur in Richmond, Va., at the First Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Nov. 23. After a tour Dr. and Mrs. Marshall will reside in Richmond.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise Gilmer, to Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 25th Inf. Lieutenant Cole is en route home from the Philippines, via Europe, where Miss Glenn is sojourning with her mother and sisters. Mrs. Glenn and daughters will return in the spring, and the wedding will not take place until the following fall.

Mr. and Mrs. James Oscar Green announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Edwin Jefford Colbert on Saturday, Nov. 6, 1909, at Whitewater, Wis.

Lieut. Carlos J. Stolstrand, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ada Gordon, an actress, were married in the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1909. Miss Gordon has been playing the part of Isabel Howard in the "Three Twins" Company at the Boston Theater.

Miss Wilma Edith Perham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

William Lincoln Perham, was married to Lieut. Lawrence Campbell Ricker, 10th U.S. Inf., on Nov. 13, 1909, at Washington, D.C., in the home of the bride's parents in Westminster street. Miss Perham was attended by Misses Helen Burnham Rowe, of New York; Helen Dodge, of Dodge Park, Md., and Marie Ashford and Marjorie Young, of Washington. Lieut. Earl J. Atkinson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on duty at Washington Barracks, was best man.

Mrs. Ethel Cohen Bent and Lieut. Arthur Burniston Owens, U.S.M.C., were quietly married on Nov. 6, 1909, at Fernside, the home of Mrs. Bent's mother, in Alameda, Cal. Chaplain Scott, of the Naval Training Station at Yerba Buena, performed the ceremony. Miss Elinor Bent, the bride's little daughter, attended her mother, and the best man was Capt. Frederick L. Bradman, commanding the Marine Barracks at Goat Island. Mrs. Bent, who was formerly Miss Ethel Cohen, is well known in San Francisco society. She is a daughter of the late A. A. Cohen, a niece of Dr. Henry Gibbons, and her sister is Mrs. Gerritt Livingstone Lansing, of San Francisco. Lieutenant Owens belongs to a prominent Baltimore family. His brothers are Edward T. Owens, of Baltimore, and Randolph Owens, of Pittsburgh. After a honeymoon trip Lieut. and Mrs. Owens are to spend the winter in San Francisco.

Mrs. Henry Clifford Wells has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Laura Wells, to Lieut. Julian Parson Wilcox, U.S.M.C., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at four o'clock, at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C. The bridegroom is the youngest son of the late Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox, U.S.A., and the bride the only daughter of the late Henry C. Wells, formerly of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Lambert, of Jacksonville, Ill., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Jr., 14th U.S. Cav.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco of Miss Lalla Wenzelburger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wenzelburger, and Lieut. William Henry Shea, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at present attached to the McCulloch. In addition to being one of the popular society girls of San Francisco, Miss Wenzelburger is possessed of considerable musical talent, and is much in demand at all musical affairs. No date has been set for the wedding, but it is expected that it will be one of the spring affairs.

The marriage of Miss Edna Lillian Denham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Denham, 4619 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill., to Henry Ingle Raymond, Jr., son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps., U.S.A., took place at the residence of the bride's parents, at 8:30 o'clock, on the evening of Nov. 6, 1909, in the presence of the immediate relatives and of a few intimate friends of the families. The Rev. Dr. John R. Crosser, rector of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, officiated. Mrs. William A. Havemeyer, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and the Misses Maude Wright and Ethelwynne Sattley acted as bridesmaids, while Mr. Harry R. Fitton, of Indianapolis, served as best man; the Messrs. Owens Denham and R. W. D. Root as ushers, and Mr. William A. Havemeyer as master of ceremonies. The home was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and roses, pink predominating, and under a canopy of green boughs the bridal party assembled to the sweet strains of the wedding march played by the gifted pianist, Mrs. Jeannette Duran Collins, a near neighbor of the bride's. "The beauty and impressiveness of the ceremony," writes a correspondent, "were such as can only be felt in their highest significance at a home wedding. The gifts to the bride were beautiful, and, as if by a collusion among the donors, the presents were without duplication, and many were the friends who were entitled to a place between the white ribbons." The bride wore a gown of white liberty satin, hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace and pearls, her tulle veil being held in place by a wreath of lilies of the valley, while she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Amid congratulations to the newly-wedded pair, the guests sat down to the bridal repast, which was interrupted only by the descent of the bride and groom down the front stairway, departing amid a shower of confetti. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond will be at home at Indianapolis, Ind., after Dec. 1.

Miss Grace Fletcher Edes, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin L. Edes, U.S.N., was married at Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1909, in St. Albans, the picturesque little church in the cathedral close out on the Tenallytown road, to Mr. Charles Fitzhugh Talman. The Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, rector of St. Albans, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast in the home of the bride's mother. Miss Edes' wedding gown was a white satin princess robe. Orange blossoms held her tulle veil in place, and she carried a cluster of lilies of the valley and orchids. Miss Elizabeth Edes was her sister's only attendant. Mr. John Thurston Talman, of Wilmington, Del., was best man for his brother. Among the ushers were Major George O. Squier, U.S.A., Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., and Prof. Harry C. Frankenberg, of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Mrs. Corinne Ladd (Bowker) Hulligan, wife of the late Herbert A. Hulligan and daughter of Capt. Hugh D. Bowker, U.S.A., retired, has been married to Mr. Arthur C. Hahn, of Australia.

Miss Eleanor C. Grubbs and Lieut. Harry P. Shugerman, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., were married at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 8, 1909. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Julian E. Yates, the post chaplain, at his home. At the reception which followed the bride ate the cake with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Shugerman will make their home in Washington until further orders.

Miss May Huntington Barriger and Mr. Henry Holcombe Savage will be married early in December next. Miss Barriger is the daughter of Mrs. John Walker Barriger and the late Brig. Gen. John Walker Barriger, U.S.A., and is the sister of Lieut. William S. Barriger, U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Constantine Chase has sent out invitations for the wedding reception of her daughter, Mary Louise, and Lieut. Robert R. Raiston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at four o'clock, at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C. Miss Edna Tyler, of New London, Conn., will be maid of honor, and Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., U.S.A., will be best man.

The marriage of Miss Marie Louise Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Thomas Stewart, of Richland Tex., and Lieut. James A. Campbell, Jr., U.S.N., took place in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1909. Miss Dorothea Gilpin was maid of honor, and four cousins of the bride. Miss Eleanor T. Chandler, Miss Marion A. Chandler, Miss Almira C. Williams and Miss Helen A. Bauer also attended her.

Col. and Mrs. E. W. S. Neff, of El Paso, Tex., recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nina Neff, to Mr. Frank C. Searles, of El Paso. Miss Neff is a niece of Lieut. Col. Edmond G. Peche, U.S.A.,

and is well known to many Army people. The marriage will take place some time during the winter.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Judson D. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1909. He was born in New York May 16, 1831, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1854. During his long service he served, among other duties, on the expedition to Harper's Ferry, Va., to suppress John Brown's raid in 1859; was on frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minn., in 1860-61, taking part in the expedition to Yellow Medicine during the Indian uprising. He saw active service during the War of the Rebellion, and early in the war, after being appointed captain and A.Q.M., was in charge of trains and supplies of General Bank's command in Maryland to Feb. 12, 1862, and was chief Q.M. of the 17th Army Corps to April 23, 1864, and of the Army of the Tennessee to Aug. 25, 1864, being present at the siege and occupation of Vicksburg and of Memphis. He received the brevets major, lieutenant colonel and colonel March 13, 1863, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion. He was made brevet brigadier general, U.S.A., April 9, 1863, for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion. After the war he served in the Q.M.D. in various parts of the country. He reached the rank of colonel and A.Q.M.G. July 2, 1883, and was retired for age May 16, 1895. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904.

We published Oct. 30 a notice of the death of Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., but that outline of his honorable record of fifty years in the Service gives no adequate idea of the part played in the history of the country by this officer and gentleman, so quiet, retiring and silent in all matters relating to his private or official life. He was not only a deep student of military history, a wise and most capable administrator, but, above all, a most valued friend to all who were privileged to come within his influence. While the honorable career of General Hughes must be an inspiration to all those of his comrades who know its salient points, it is in the enduring influence for the higher, more earnest and better life which association with him created that we must seek for that quality of esteem in which his memory is embalmed. Without apparent effort on his part, without admonition or discourse, the strength of his high ideals so impressed and influenced all who came in contact with him that unconsciously they shaped their lives and efforts to a standard which they knew would meet with his approbation and gain for them that kindly smile which, to those who knew him, was sufficient reward. Possibly no distinguished officer of our Army has in this respect left so lasting an impression on the Service which he honored as General Hughes, and it is conceivable that in no part of his long and varied life would he take greater pride or satisfaction.

Mrs. Mary Judge, mother of Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, Jr., 26th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. J. E. Woodward, wife of Captain Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 8, 1909.

Mail advices from Manila concerning the death there on Sept. 26 last of Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., which we have previously briefly noted, announce that he died at the Division Hospital from the effects of a surgical operation which was performed about two months ago at the Division Hospital. He was in poor health at the time, and the operation was extremely delicate. He was a patient sufferer, and gradually grew weaker until death came. Captain Bootes has two brothers living, Henry S. Bootes and Capt. James L. Bootes, U.S.M.C. He is survived by a widow, who was with him at his death, two stepdaughters, Miss Marion and Miss Constance, and a stepson, Guthrie, who is in business in San Antonio, Tex. Captain Bootes was a son of General Levi C. Bootes, U.S.A., a Mexican and Civil War veteran. He was appointed to the Volunteers as a captain and commissary in 1898, and was commissioned a captain in the Subsistence Department in the Regular establishment in 1901. He arrived in Manila Aug. 23, 1898, and was placed in charge of all Spanish prisoners. In addition to those duties, Captain Bootes was made accountable for all medical, quartermaster and subsistence stores turned over to the United States forces by Spain. He was highly commended by the Spanish authorities for his excellent work and his good treatment of the Spanish prisoners. While Captain Bootes was serving in General Lawton's division on the advance at Caloocan he maintained the first commissary sales depot that was ever established on the firing line for United States troops. He converted a box car into a salesroom and ran it on the track between Manila and Caloocan, for which duty he was highly complimented by General Lawton. Funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, in Manila, of which Captain Bootes was a member. The large number of brother officers present, and also of men in the employ of the Subsistence Department and the many beautiful floral tributes, were sufficient indication of the regard in which Captain Bootes was held. The pastor of the church, Dr. S. B. Rossiter, gave the following brief, but sincere tribute to Captain Bootes, and in the course of his remarks he said: "It is good to have the praises of men rise up about you during life, and it seems good to men to have those praises renewed when the subject of them is beyond their hearing, and the deeds of kindness and consideration, the acts requiring quick thought and valor and mastery of conditions are again remembered. Many such appeared in the life of the good man whose body lies here before us this morning. But no action of his busy life so became him as his act of leaving it. Patient in suffering, prepared for the end, leaning upon God, awaiting the coming of the Messenger, and he lies before us wrapped in the Faith of God and his country's flag. Man! brother! friend! husband! father! soldier! captain! follower of Jesus! man of God! good-night!" The honorary pallbearers were Colonel Brainard, Major Krauthoff, Captain Wahl, Captain Hacker, Major Hinds and Captain Lyon. After the ceremonies the body was taken to the morgue, to remain until the departure of the *Logan* on Oct. 14, when the casket, with the remains, was taken on board for burial in the United States.

The Army will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, which occurred on Nov. 1, 1909, at No. 31 West Thirty-seventh street, New York city. Mrs. Van Nest was one of the best friends the Army has ever had. In 1898 she generously contributed to the help asked for by the different committees to assist the soldiers, besides giving quietly to many a sick soldier, and many an officer of the Regular as well as the Volunteer Army has cause to mourn her death. Graduates from 1896 to 1900 will grieve for her. Mrs. Van Nest joined Mrs. Chas. F. Roe in placing the electric

fans in the hold of the hospital ship *Relief*, which added much to the comfort of the men below decks.

Major W. Roy Mason, father of Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and father-in-law of Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, U.S.A., retired, died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1909.

Major William D. Echols, father of Prof. William H. Echols, of the University of Virginia, and of Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, U.S.A., professor U.S.M.A., died at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 13, 1909.

Miss Ethelberta Upham, daughter of the late Capt. Frank Kidder Upham, formerly of 1st U.S. Cav., died at the home of her mother in Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 8, 1909. She was the sister of Mrs. Robert E. Boyers, Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., and Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th Inf.

The death has occurred in Berlin, Germany, of Miss Raffaela Martin, aged eighteen years. She was the only child of Marshall Martin, a banker, of Yokohama, and a granddaughter of Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U.S.N., formerly commanding the Asiatic Squadron, who died in 1889. Her parents had just brought her to Berlin for a two years' musical education under Lamerti.

Mrs. Caroline Frances Mudd, mother of Pay Insp. J. A. Mudd, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Alonzo W. Losse, of Chicago, died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909. The interment was at St. Louis, Mo., in Bellefontaine.

The news of the death of Mrs. Mary Judge, the mother of Mrs. John E. Woodward, wife of Captain Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, 26th Inf., which took place in Salt Lake at the Judge home on Monday, Nov. 8, 1909, came as a severe blow to both her daughters, who were in the East. Both Mrs. Baldwin, who was at Governors Island, and Mrs. Woodward, who was with Captain Woodward at Niagara, hurried to their mother's bedside, but were in time only for the funeral.

Miss Ethelberta Upham, daughter of the late Capt. F. K. Upham, U.S.A., and sister of Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Upham, U.S.N., and of Lieut. J. S. Upham, U.S.A., and of the wife of Lieut. R. E. Boyers, U.S.A., died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8, 1909.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, U.S.N., who have been spending some time at the Farragut, in Washington, D.C., left on Nov. 13 for Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. and Miss Matile are at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., visiting Lieut. G. A. Matile. They will return to Washington some time this month, and will be at the Cairo for the winter.

Capt. John L. Hines, Q.M.D., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 next for Manila, for duty as depot Q.M. at Nagasaki, Japan, relieving Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, who will proceed to the United States.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clover have issued cards for the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 30, when they will introduce their daughter, Miss Endora Clover, to society in Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Miss Alice Boyd, the daughter of Med. Insp. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., has sent out invitations for tea to meet Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of the late Commander Driggs, U.S.N., on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at five o'clock, at her Sixteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav., U.S.A., expects to sail from Manila, returning to America Dec. 15, with his wife, his command having been ordered to Fort Walla Walla, in the state of Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe expect to go straight to Richmond and visit Col. and Mrs. W. Gordon McCabe.

Mrs. H. F. Hodges entertained at a large tea in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, complimentary to Mrs. Goethals, wife of Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., who recently returned from Panama. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. George L. Gillespie and Mrs. William P. Hall, matrons prominent in Army circles. Other assistants of the afternoon included Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, Mrs. William J. Bardens and Miss Alma Ruggles.

Capt. Robert Wallach, 10th Cav., U.S.A., who was injured by being thrown from his horse in the recent horse show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, is at the home of his mother, 1801 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Captain Wallach's collarbone was broken and several bones in his right foot were fractured. He has been granted a month's leave, and his physicians promise that he will be able to be outdoors in a fortnight.

Archbishop Farley, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. James V. Lewis, went to Fort Slocum, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1909, and presided at the dedication of St. Sebastian's Chapel. The chapel is a gift of the Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, rector of the Blessed Sacrament Church, in New Rochelle. Father McLoughlin recently celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, and a purse of \$3,500 was presented to him by his parishioners and friends. He used the money to build the Fort Slocum chapel.

A dinner and despedida was given to Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th U.S. Art., at Fort McKinley, P.I., Oct. 2, by the officers of the 5th Field Artillery. The affair took place in the garden of the Officers' Club at the big post, which was arranged in artillery fashion, with a field piece in the center. Col. S. W. Taylor, 2d Field Art., and the other officers of that regiment were in attendance, the total number of guests being sixteen. The 2d Artillery orchestra rendered the music for the occasion, which lasted until midnight, and was one of the most popular functions ever held at the post.

Brig. Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, was elected president of the "Hooker Association" on Nov. 13 at Wakefield, Mass. The annual meeting and banquet of the association was held at the American house, and was a brilliant gathering of military men assembled to honor the memories of "Fighting Joe" Hooker and the father of the American Navy, Capt. John Paul Jones. Although the whole reunion was crowded with interesting incidents, the most notable was the rousing reception given Major General Sickles, U.S.A., who, in spite of his eighty-six years, went all the way from New York to be with his old comrades again. The action of the Government toward the body of Paul Jones in delaying the appropriation for a crypt for the remains of the honored hero at Annapolis was condemned by the association, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. The vice presidents elected were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; Brevet Major Charles A. Hopkins, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Charles K. Darling, M.V.M., retired; Hon. John L. Bates and Brevet Capt. Isaac P. Gragg, U.S.V.

Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson and Miss Dorothy Simpson are spending a month with Mrs. Simpson's mother.

Major and Mrs. W. E. Ellis, of Fort H. G. Wright, have as their house guest Miss Emma Taylor, a niece of Major Ellis.

Miss Minnie Conrad has returned to her home in St. Louis after a visit to her brother, Capt. Julius T. Conrad, in New York.

Capt. Wright Smith and his mother have arrived at Fort Slocum, where the captain has been ordered on a recruiting detail.

Ensign Russell Willson, U.S.N., is spending a month's leave in Washington, D.C., with his parents at their residence, 2024 O street.

Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey H. Macdonald, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Westmoreland, in Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Philips, widow of the late Rear Admiral Jack Philips, U.S.N., is spending the winter in Washington, D.C., at 1758 Corcoran street.

Miss Suzanne Henning, whose marriage to the Marquis de Charette took place in New York on Nov. 10, is a niece of Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., have taken a house on Corcoran street, near New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter months.

Mrs. Miley, widow of Col. John D. Miley, and her children have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., after spending the summer in the mountains of Virginia.

Mrs. S. C. Ellis and Miss Dorothy G. Ellis are located for the winter on Pelhamdale avenue, Pelham Manor, N.Y. Miss Dorothy has entered Mrs. Hazen's school, Pelham Hall.

Mrs. Kautz, widow of the late Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, U.S.N., has been visiting her brother, Rear Admiral Joseph Hemphill, U.S.N., at his P street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Stark, wife of Major A. N. Stark, is a guest of Major and Mrs. Herbert Slocum on Governors Island, having spent the summer with her two young sons at the Hague, Lake George, N.Y.

Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to join the major. Mrs. Parker, mother of Mrs. Kuhn, went with her daughter to their new station.

Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., returned to Washington, D.C., last week from West Point, N.Y., where she has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, 3d U.S. Cav., have returned to their apartment at 622 West 137th street, New York city, after a delightful summer spent at Fort Totten, L.I., where Captain Conrad obtained temporary quarters.

Mrs. Spurgin, widow of the late Gen. William F. Spurgin, has returned to her home at 1330 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., after having spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Gunner, wife of Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 21st Inf.

Mrs. Sutherland, widow of the late Gen. Charles Sutherland, U.S.A., who has spent the past two months in Milwaukee, Wis., and in Troy, N.Y., visiting her sons, has returned to her apartment at the Cordova, Washington, D.C.

Among those registered at the Hotel Astor during the past week were Capt. R. G. Paxton, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and Major Leon S. Roudiez, all U.S.A.; Capt. George W. Stuart, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stuart, and Capt. George Williams, U.S.A.

Major Wendell L. Simpson, 19th U.S. Inf., who is on duty in New York city as purchasing commissary of the Panama Canal, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Dorothy Simpson have taken quarters at Fort Hamilton, where they will spend the winter.

Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, of the 7th Cav., U.S.A., on duty with the General Staff, have purchased a beautiful house in Washington, at 3206 Seventeenth street, N.W. Mrs. McCormick's sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson, and her two sons, from Leavenworth, Kas., have been her guests.

Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips have arrived at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., where Colonel Phillips has been ordered to command, and are now settled in the quarters occupied by Col. and Mrs. A. C. Blunt. Miss Callie Phillips has entered Mrs. Hazen's school, at Pelham Manor, as a boarder.

Lieut. Comdr. A. F. H. Yates, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yates have arrived at Annapolis, where he has been ordered on a two years' detail, and have taken apartments at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Yates's daughter, Miss Marguerite Coah, has returned to the Darlington School, in West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Cocheu, wife of Capt. Frank Cocheu, 12th Inf., on duty with the General Staff, has returned to her apartment at the Dupont, in Washington, D.C., after a delightful summer spent visiting friends at Governors Island, Atlantic City and Mountain Lake, Va., while Captain Cocheu was absent on practice marches.

Mrs. David H. Gillespie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemis, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with her little daughter, Suzanne, has returned to her home, 228 West Eighty-second street, New York city, after spending the summer in Maine. She has had as her guest Miss Marie Morris, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morris, retired, of Portland, Me.

Following the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the new armory and arsenal at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12, 1909, a dinner was given to President Taft at the Hartford Club. Among the dinner guests were the following Army officers: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. Hugh L. Scott, Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, Capt. Halstead Dorey, John R. Proctor and Harrison S. Kerrick. The armory dedicated is the fourth largest in the United States, and in point of interior arrangement and accommodation is not excelled. It becomes the home of the 1st Infantry, Conn. N.G., whose organization has been continuously maintained since 1672.

"Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre and Miss Allie Heard left Columbus Barracks this week for Fort Bliss, Tex., the Ohio State Journal. "Captain De Loffre renewed many old friendships during his recent sojourn among us, and with his wife and her charming young sister made many new friends, who will miss them. Among the numerous farewell parties that were given them, both in the garrison and city, was a bridge tea by Mrs. Runkle, wife of General Runkle, military adviser to Governor Harmon, of Ohio, when Mrs. Harmon and her daughter were among the number of invited guests, together with the wives of the Secretary of State and the Adjutant General."

Col. and Mrs. Valery Havard, U.S.A., will be at their home, in Fairfield, Conn., after Dec. 1.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Sidney D. Maise, 12th U.S. Cav., at Boise, Idaho, Oct. 6.

Mrs. McGowan, wife of Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., gave a luncheon in Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.

Capt. George E. French, retired, is spending the winter in Pelham Manor, N.Y.

A very enjoyable tea was given in Washington, D.C., Nov. 16 by Mrs. Webster, wife of Major E. K. Webster, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Frances Webster.

Mrs. George Andrews and daughters are passing some time with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., at the latter's home on Columbia road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry Rowan Lemly has returned to her apartment at the Marlborough, Washington, D.C., and has her aunt, Mrs. Roger Jones, and Miss Katherine Lee Jones with her for the winter.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, daughter of the late Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., shortly for Algiers, where she will spend the winter, accompanied by her two children.

Among the guests present at the wedding of Miss Susie Dill Cleaton to Mr. William B. Collier, Jr., at Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 10, were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and Comdr. William S. Sims.

Mrs. Harvey Madison, wife of Lieutenant Madison, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington, D.C., and taken an apartment at the Westmoreland for the winter. Lieutenant Madison's address is Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Green, widow of the late Lieut. Harry Green, U.S.N., and Miss Kathleen Green have taken an apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., for the winter. Lieut. Harry Green, U.S.M.C., is spending several days with them while on leave.

Mrs. Percy, widow of the late Surg. Henry Percy, U.S.N., will spend the winter months at the Bancroft, Washington, D.C., on her return from Annapolis, Md., where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Benson, U.S.N., and Comdr. and Mrs. Knight, U.S.N.

Mrs. Kenly, wife of Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., on recruiting duty in New York city, who, with her children, has been spending the summer at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., has returned to Washington, D.C., where she will spend the winter with her father, Brig. Gen. Henry W. Closson, retired, at 1359 Columbia road.

Among those attending a dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, given by Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, were Mr. Jacob McG. Dickinson, Secretary of War; Brig. Gens. George B. Davis and J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.; Major M. G. Zalinski, U.S.A., and Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Webster, wife of Major Edmund Kirby Webster, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Webster entertained at a tea to meet Miss Alice Gates Boutil, daughter of Representative Boutil, on Monday, Nov. 15, at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Boutil and Mrs. Lochridge, wife of Capt. P. D. Lochridge, U.S.A., served at the elaborately appointed tea table.

Miss Ethel Pullman, daughter of Gen. John Pullman, retired, has returned to her home at the Farragut, Washington, D.C., after having spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans, U.S.N., at their home at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Miss Ruth Pullman has returned to her studies at the Sacred Heart Convent, at Georgetown, D.C.

The monument erected in memory of the Massachusetts soldiers who were buried at Baton Rouge, La., during the Rebellion was unveiled on Nov. 1. The ceremonies began with a military and civic parade to the National Cemetery, where the visitors were welcomed to the state by Governor Sanders and the hospitality of the city was extended by Mayor Bynam. Gen. C. H. Taylor, of the Monument Commission, formally presented the shaft to the state of Massachusetts. Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, made an address of acceptance, and, in turn, presented the monument to the Federal Government, General King, of the National Cemetery, accepting on behalf of the United States. Patriotic songs by school children closed the ceremonies.

Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., sailed from Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, on the White Star steamship Canopic for the Mediterranean with his wife and two daughters, Miss Rose I. Greely and Miss Gertrude G. Greely. They are going to complete a tour of the world, which they started three years ago and which was interrupted by the illness of one of the family. General Greely was asked if he had changed his opinion given some time ago regarding Dr. Cook, and he answered: "I dislike to believe a man a liar. I would like to believe that Dr. Cook and Commander Peary both reached the pole, but I think that Dr. Cook should make his records public. He may delay a week or two weeks, but if he does not make public his proofs and records he will sooner or later be put down as an impostor by the American people."

Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th U.S. Cav., stationed at Schofield Barracks, Leilehua, Hawaii, was admitted to practice in all the territorial courts on Oct. 13, after having passed what is said to have been an unusually severe examination. Lieutenant Quinlan has been studying law zealously for the past year, with the prospect of being admitted to the local Bar, and in this way has completed the work which he commenced through two years spent in the law school of the University of Michigan in 1892 and 1893. He has no idea of leaving the Army, but believed that he would be better off from the extra study which has brought about his admission to the local Bar by the Supreme Court. Lieutenant Quinlan enlisted in the Army in 1898 as a private in the 3d Artillery, and from that worked his way up in successive grades till he won his commission as second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, in 1901, and further promotion.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., entertained at a young people's dinner on Nov. 12 at Washington, D.C., at their home in N street. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hichborn chaperoned the company for Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, whose additional guests were Miss Constance Hoyt, Countess Luisa-Alexander von Bernstorff, daughter of the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff; the Misses Meyer, daughters of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer; Miss Endora Clover, Miss Southerland, Miss Mary Southerland, Mr. Mitchell Innes, of the British Embassy; Capt. McCarty Little, U.S.M.C.; Mr. Basil Miles, Mr. von Stumm, Mr. von Frittwitz and Mrs. Horstmann, all of the German Embassy, and Mr. Weldon. Capt. and Mrs. Southerland have just opened their Washington home after an absence of nearly two years, and the dinner on Nov. 12 was one of a series of similar hospitalities with which they are inaugurating their season.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, at Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 14.

A daughter was born at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1909, to the wife of Capt. William Mitchell, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Cecil Marrack, daughter of Lieut. Col. Len Febiger, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, 1909.

A son, Robert Livingston Denig, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert L. Denig, U.S.M.C., at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 11, 1909.

Frank A. Buell, formerly 3d lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.

Gen. and Mrs. Burbank and Miss Burbank have returned to New York, and are at the Hotel Schuyler, West Forty-fifth street, for the winter.

The friends of Capt. Earle D. A. Pearce, C.A.C., will be very glad to know that, after a severe attack of appendicitis, he was operated on last week, and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Daniel E. Shean and small daughter are spending the winter with Mrs. Shean's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone, who have taken an apartment at 338 West Eighty-fifth street, New York city.

Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, C.A.C., Military Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, with Mrs. Shartle and other members of the Embassy, gave a dinner of sixteen covers on Nov. 11 in honor of Mrs. Fogg and Miss Folger, of Maine.

Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., delivered an interesting address on "The Present Status of Army Nurses" the evening of Nov. 8 at the rooms of the Medical Society of Greater New York, in the Academy of Medicine, on Forty-third street. The address received close attention and aroused very appreciative discussion.

An excellent group photograph of the foreign military attachés attending the recent British maneuvers, which reproduces their features with singular lifelikeness, and which we find in the Military Mail, of London, we see the face of Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d U.S. Inf., Military Attaché at the American Embassy, London. He is standing between Major R. Ostertag, the German attaché, and Captain de Linder, of Sweden. The development of the Chinese army is suggested by the presence in the group of Lieut. Col. Liu-en-yuan, of the Chinese General Staff, who appears from the picture to be not over thirty years old; Brazilian, Chilean and Turkish officers also are shown in the group.

A meeting of the New York Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and East Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, 1909, at 6:30 o'clock. Banquet at 7:30 o'clock. Among the applicants for membership in the Commandery are Park Benjamin, late of the Navy; Asst. Surg. Robert F. Weir, late U.S.A.; Rear Admiral George M. Book, U.S.N. There will be an address by Companion Gen. Edward F. Jones, entitled "The 6th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia: The First Regiment in the Field." Unless otherwise ordered, this Commandery meets four times a year, viz., on the first Wednesdays in February, May, October and December.

The widow of the late Rear Admiral Henry Erben will spend Thanksgiving with her son at Schenectady, N.Y., returning to occupy her home, No. 130 East Forty-fourth street, New York, with her daughter, Mrs. C. B. G. Gaillard, Mr. Gaillard and infant daughter. Mrs. Erben is in the receipt of many letters showing the appreciation in which the Admiral was held by his friends in civil life, as well as by those belonging to the Navy and Army. Some of these letters are very touching in their expressions of affection for the Admiral, whose connection with New York life dates back to his birth, and whose friends in that city have some of them been tried by the experience of at least threescore years.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., had a narrow escape from fire early on Nov. 17 while sleeping on the second floor of their home, in Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill. Gen. Grant and his wife had to climb out of a window to the roof of front porch, and stood, thinly clad, in a cold wind until they were rescued a few moments later by firemen with ladders. Two female servants were overcome by smoke in the attic and were carried down ladders by the firemen. Among the souvenirs destroyed by the flames was an old sword presented to General Grant's father at the siege of Vicksburg by the Army of the Tennessee; a life-sized oil painting of General Grant's father, by Healey; an oil painting of Sheridan's ride, by Reed, and General U. S. Grant's field desk.

The first informal dinner of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held at the Café Martin on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin, U.S.A., presided. Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d Regiment of Engrs., spoke on the Massachusetts campaign of 1909 and its lessons; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston told of recent rifle practice, especially that at Camp Perry, Ohio, during the summer; Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., told of the loss of the Yosemite in a typhoon off the island of Guam, and Major Walter K. Wheatley, U.S.V., told of his ghostly experiences at La Loma church, near Manila, on Thanksgiving night, 1909. Other speakers were Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A., Capt. John O'Shea, U.S.A., and Major Frank Keck. There will be an informal luncheon of the Commandery on Saturday, Dec. 11, at one of the downtown clubs, to be announced later.

The following admissions to the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War have been made during the six months ending Nov. 16, 1909, as reported to the National Commandery: New York—Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired, Capt. James M. Coward, U.S.A., Capt. Oscar D. Weed, U.S.V., Pennsylvania—Capt. Thomas J. Ross, U.S.V., Capt. Hamilton B. Turner, U.S.V., Lieut. Thomas G. Allan, U.S.V., Lieut. Fred Sharp, U.S.V., Illinois—Major Timothy D. Kelleher, U.S.A., paymaster, Major Henry Page, U.S.V., Major Richard W. Young, U.S.V., Capt. J. Wash Young, U.S.V., Capt. George E. Hair, U.S.V., Capt. Joseph E. Caine, U.S.V., Capt. John F. Critchlow, U.S.V., Capt. Edgar A. Wedgewood, U.S.V., California—Capt. George M. Daniels, U.S.R.C.S., District of Columbia—Capt. Henry A. Brown, U.S.A., chaplain, Lieut. Charles A. Lutz, U.S.M.C., Ensign Edward O. Holloway, U.S.N., Ensign John E. Reeside, U.S.N., Cadet B. P. Lamberton, Jr., U.S.N., Michigan—Col. Charles A. Booth, U.S.A., Capt. Benjamin H. Dorcy, U.S.A., retired, Capt. Luther S. Kelley, U.S.V., Capt. George F. Walsh, U.S.V.

Gen. and Mrs. John D. C. Hoskins, retired, are visiting in New York, at 157 West Seventy-second street.

A daughter, May Thomas McMillen, was born to the wife of Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMillen, U.S.N., at Middleville, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1909.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Capt. J. B. Murdoch, U.S.N., were among the guests at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, New York city, on Nov. 18.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was entertained at dinner by the Aldine Association at New York city Nov. 18. Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N., was among the guests.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of honor at a dinner of members of the 11th Army Corps Association in New York city, Nov. 18. Most of the speakers had something to say in praise of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, late commander of the 11th, and other dead comrades.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, is spoken of as likely to be appointed Deputy Comptroller of New York city. It is hoped that the appointment will be made. Major Ebstein possesses great executive ability, and is exceptionally well fitted in every respect to fill the office to the best advantage.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week included the following: Lieut. B. D. Foulois, U.S.A., Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U.S.N., and wife, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Doddridge, U.S.N., Major C. C. Jamieson, Gen. Albert L. Myer, Major G. D. Deshon and Gen. George H. Torney, U.S.A., and Surg. W. B. Grove, U.S.N.

Mrs. Goodale, wife of General Goodale, U.S.A., retired, gave the address of the afternoon at the second meeting of Faneuil Hall Chapter, D.A.R., Nov. 8, at Wakefield, Mass. It proved a most delightful address and concerned flags, and was illustrated by Mrs. Goodale's wonderful collection of the flags of many nations. Mrs. Goodale speaks with charming ease and great fluency. After the address there were refreshments and a pleasant social hour. Nearly fifty members were present.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., was enjoyedly entertained at dinner at the Hotel Plaza, New York city, Nov. 18, by the Executive Committee of the Robert Fulton Monument Association, of which he was chairman, on the eve of his departure for duty in the Philippines. Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.G.N.Y., president of the association, who presided, introduced Mr. Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, who acted as toastmaster. The speakers were Martin W. Littleton and Mrs. Donald McLean, who took occasion to praise the work of Colonel Heistand in connection with the Fulton celebration, and also praised his record as an officer of the Army. The Colonel replied modestly to the praise accorded him. Among others present at the dinner, in addition to those above named, were Cols. G. S. Anderson and Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., Col. Robert M. Thompson, Edward Lauterbach, Charles H. Truxas, Col. William C. Church, Joseph M. Dent, Charles R. Lamb, Alexander P. Grey and Homer Lee.

"Miss Virginia Gerhardt, a very attractive débutante," says a Leavenworth paper, "was formally presented to society at a handsome tea given by her mother, Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, at the post. Three hundred guests were entertained during the receiving hours in the afternoon and evening. The rooms were bower of palms, ferns and pink roses. The 13th Infantry orchestra was an added pleasure of the function. In the afternoon Mrs. William Nichols poured coffee, Mrs. N. F. McClure and Mrs. J. F. Morrison served ices, and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., presided at the punch table. Other assisting friends were Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad and Mrs. S. Arnold, being the wives of the officers belonging to Captain Gerhardt's class of '87 at West Point. Miss Gerhardt received in a beautiful gown of white Japanese embroidered tissue with elaborate trimming of lace. Mrs. Gerhardt wore a handsome toilette of yellow satin with pearl trimming. In the evening those assisting were Mrs. P. M. Goodrich, Mrs. E. A. Sirmyer, Mrs. F. L. Munson, Mrs. P. B. Malone, Mrs. M. G. Faris, Mrs. Loving, Miss Flynn, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Alvord and Miss Chambers."

An enjoyable reception was given at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 15, by Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th U.S. Inf., in honor of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., and Capt. George W. Stuart, 25th Inf., and Mrs. Stewart, née Partello. Captain Partello's quarters were prettily decorated for the occasion, the color scheme being white and green, and the guests, about 125 in number, including many townspeople, were received by Master Wiley and little Miss Chouinard and escorted to the receiving line, consisting of Major and Mrs. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Victor A. B. Davidson and Col. and Mrs. Cowles. During the reception excellent music was furnished by the 5th Infantry band. While receiving Mrs. Stuart was becomingly attired in a dark red Parisian gown, Mrs. Partello wore a white embroidered Pino gown, and Mrs. Cowles was attired in white lace. Refreshments were served by a committee of ladies from the post, those assisting at this part of the function being Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Chouinard, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Prescott and Mrs. Rutherford. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, who were married in the Philippines on Sept. 2, arrived in New York on the steamship George Washington Nov. 10, after a bridal trip halfway around the world, and will remain in this city until the latter part of the week. Mrs. Cowles, wife of the post commander, gave a hop in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart on Nov. 17.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9, Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Earl Ivan Brown, C.E., U.S.A., now stationed at Wilmington, N.C., entertained most charmingly a number of ladies on board of the Government steamer Mercur, which followed the U.S.R.C. Seminole, bearing President Taft and his party, down the Cape Fear River to Southport and back to the city. "The party, mostly North Carolinians," writes a correspondent, "were greatly interested in hearing of stirring and thrilling events which took place at many points on this historical old river, not only in colonial, but Revolutionary and Civil War times. The little steamer was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, as were all other craft on the river, in honor of the occasion, and the ladies, in holiday humor, with appetites sharpened by the sea air wafted across a narrow strip of land from Old Ocean, were at one o'clock pleased to repair to the cabin to partake of a delicious luncheon. Mrs. Brown is a noted hostess, born of old Virginia and North Carolina stock, whose open-hearted hospitality has never been surpassed. The day was ideal, and the trip from start to finish one long to be remembered. A pleasant incident at the dinner in honor of President Taft in Wilmington, on Nov. 9, was the presentation to the President, in an appropriate and witty speech by Senator Lee S. Overman, of a North Carolina souvenir. It was an 'Old Mammy Dinah' whiskbroom,

made and sent by Mrs. Earl I. Brown. Accompanying it was the following:

"Hunny, I wants ter bresh yer hat and den yer close, Bresh dem good and clean, An fix yer up jest like I is By missus ter be seen. You're trabbel Wes', you're trabbel Eas', You're flu at breakneck rate To fine Ole Mammy Dinah, In de Norfolk Caliny State."

"'Mammy Dinah' brought a Confederate battleflag to Mr. Taft."

HOW TO REFORM FOOTBALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Football should be reformed, not abolished, as advocated by some people. The game is all right, and if perfected to that extent that the chance of personal injury is reduced to a minimum I am frank enough to believe that there will exist no objections to its being played in any school or college in the country. Its worst enemies are those who have never played the game, and in most cases protests come from "Old ladies' sewing societies," "Fat men's clubs," and other organizations of a like nature. I refrain from comment on the personalities of those persons who voice their protests, for the simple reason I believe that such parties are, in most cases, opposed to any style of athletics and frown upon amusements of all kinds. Be this as it may, however, the game certainly needs reforming, if the casualty list for this year counts for anything. The rule makers will have to get busy if they want to save this game. An experience of fifteen years, as a player and spectator, prompts me to believe that reforms should be made in the methods of scoring, tackling, line playing, kicking and passing of the ball, and in view of these apparent drawbacks I would propose the following changes in a general way, leaving the details to be worked out by others:

1. Linemen should be brought on to the line with the ball, thus avoiding chance of injury from contact after momentum has been acquired, instead of increasing it by keeping the lines separated in the direction of depth as is now done. There should also be a yard interval between players on the line to avoid massing and to make all plays more open. Fifteen yards should be required on three downs, instead of ten yards. These, with a changed system of scoring, which will be mentioned later, will reduce line and mass plays to a minimum, for the simple reason it won't pay to adopt such offensive methods.

2. Kicking should be encouraged in every way: all goals should be counted. Any beefy, strong and heavy man can, under the present rules, play football to a certain extent, but if the rules are changed so as to make a player's position dependent upon cleverness, speed and kicking ability the bruiser will have no place on the gridiron.

3. The system of scoring should be changed to discourage mass and close plays. The following is offered as a suggestion: Goal from drop kick to count 6; goal from placement, other than kick-off at center, 5; goal from punt, 4; goal from kick-off, 3; touchdown, 2; goal from touchdown, 1; safety, 1.

4. Tackling should be confined to below the waist line. I have never seen a man injured by this style, but I have seen more than one man carried off the field from the result of injuries received from the high tackle. The ball should be "down" when a runner is thrown, and there should be no attempts to advance the ball by rolling or otherwise. Injuries frequently result from pouncing upon a runner after he is down, however. In most cases it has been the runner's fault, as he attempted to continue the advance of the ball after he was thrown. No man should be allowed to lay hands upon another player above the waist. The open hand push or shove should be abolished.

5. Forward passes of all kinds should be allowed, and the present restrictions removed.

A seeker after information, addressing our Answers Department, tells us he is a daily reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We have no doubt there are many other such, for when one comes to consider the extensive menu of things, military and otherwise, set forth in a single weekly issue of this paper, it is reasonable to suppose the literary appetite of the average busy man of the Service can digest it if he attempt to take it all in at one sitting?

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, Nov. 17, 1909.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Thomas sailed Nov. 15. Following military passengers to Nagasaki: Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Richardson, M.O.; Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, 104th Co., Coast Art. To San Francisco: Major James D. Glennan, M.C.; Capt. James A. Murtagh, M.C.; Capt. Roderic P. O'Connor, M.C.; Louis Brechemier, Jr., M.C.; Capt. Herbert M. Smith, M.C.; Capt. John J. A. Clark, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. Ralph G. Craven, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Abrends, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Buell, 6th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf.; Chaplain W. K. Lloyd, 2d Field Art.; Capt. George P. Heard, M.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Virginus C. Clark, 1st Co., Coast Art.; sick 31; military convicts 84; casualties 111.

DUVALL.

S.O., NOV. 18, 1909, WAR DEPT.

General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., Major Clarence C. Williams, O.D., and Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., at 10 o'clock, Nov. 22, 1909, to prepare questions and instructions for the examination of captains and lieutenants of the Army at large, who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Nov. 30, 1909.

Granted Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C.

Under the provisions of section 5 of an Act of Congress, approved April 23, 1908, a board of review, to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, Lieut. Col. Guy L. Edie and Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Med. Corps, is appointed to meet in Washington at the call of the president thereof, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings and findings of the medical examining boards in the cases of medical officers who have been found by such boards to be disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

First Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, C.A.C., now attached to the 35th Company, is relieved from duty with that company and attached to the 50th Company, to take effect April 15, 1910.

First Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 10th Cav., with rank from Nov. 15, 1909, is assigned to the 2d Cav., and will join that regiment.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 222, NOV. 8, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. So much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 213, W.D., Dec. 29, 1908, as assigns the 1st Cavalry and the 6th Cavalry to stations in the United States is amended so as to direct those regiments upon arrival in the United States to proceed to stations as follows:

First Cavalry: Headquarters, band and one squadron, to be selected by the regimental commander, at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; six troops, to be selected by the regimental commander, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Sixth Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

2. So much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 213, W.D., Dec. 29, 1908, as direct two troops of the 2d Cavalry to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport sailing for the Philippine Islands on March 5, 1910, is amended so as to direct those troops to sail on Feb. 5, 1910; and so much of the same paragraph as directs that two troops of the 2d Cavalry shall remain at Fort Des Moines, Ia., to care for the horses and equipments of that regiment until the arrival at that post of the 1st Cavalry, about Feb. 20, 1910, when the 1st Cavalry will take over the horses and equipments of the 2d Cavalry, is amended so as to direct that the two troops of the 2d Cavalry shall remain at Fort Des Moines, Ia., to care for the horses and equipments of that regiment until the arrival at that post of the 6th Cavalry, about Jan. 20, 1910, when the 6th Cavalry will take over the horses and equipments of the 2d Cavalry.

3. So much of Par. 2, G.O. 213, W.D., Dec. 29, 1908, as directs two troops of the 14th Cavalry to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport sailing for the Philippine Islands on Feb. 5, 1910, is amended so as to direct those troops to sail on March 5, 1910; and so much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 213, W.D., Dec. 29, 1908, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 196, W.D., Sept. 28, 1909, as directs one troop of the 14th Cavalry at Boise Barracks, Ia., to be utilized by the department commander to care for the horses and equipments of organizations of the 14th Cavalry stationed at that post and at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., until the arrival of the 6th Cavalry, about Jan. 20, 1910, when the 6th Cavalry will take over the horses and equipments of the 14th Cavalry, is further amended so as to direct one troop of the 14th Cavalry at Boise Barracks, Ia., to be utilized for the purpose until the arrival of the 1st Cavalry, about Feb. 20, 1910, when the 1st Cavalry will take over the horses and equipments of the 14th Cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 223, NOV. 8, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, so much of G.O. No. 61, W.D., March 27, 1909, as relates to additional strength, as amended by G.O. No. 125, W.D., June 25, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

Additional strength: For 4 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals and 38 privates each, and for 12 companies of infantry, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 41 privates each, when stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; for 12 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals and 18 privates each, when stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.; for 1 troop of cavalry, 2 corporals and 33 privates, when stationed at Fort Duveline, Utah; for 3 troops of cavalry at Fort Myers, Fla., 2 corporals and 18 privates each, for 3 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals and 33 privates each, when stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; for not to exceed 96 companies of infantry, 10 privates each, when stationed in the Philippine Islands, and for 2 companies of infantry, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 1 private each, while on duty at the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. To provide non-commissioned officers for duty with the organized militia: For each company of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry, 2 sergeants, excepting the companies from which sergeant is detailed for duty with the machine-gun platoon, to which companies is given an additional strength of 1 sergeant each. To provide for machine-gun platoons: For each regiment of cavalry, 3 corporals and 18 privates, except for the regiment of cavalry stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., to which is given an additional strength of 21 privates; for each regiment of infantry, including the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 18 privates, except for the regiment of infantry stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to which is given an additional strength of 3 corporals and 18 privates.

Total 3,187

Total enlisted in line of the Army 67,005

Grand total 78,782

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Editorial Note.—G.O. 125, June 25, 1909, published in our issue of July 10, authorized totals as follows: Additional strength, 3,193; total enlisted, line, 67,011; staff, 11,777; grand total, 78,782, from which it will be seen that the present G.O. reduces the authorized strength by but six men.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 224, NOV. 9, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Paragraphs 915 and 1549, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

915. Inspectors will exercise great care in examining property submitted to them for condemnation and in making recommendations regarding its disposition. Articles "to be continued in service" are such as are still serviceable. Those "to be dropped" from the returns are such as cannot be sold at the post and are not worth cost of transportation to an arsenal depot for repair. If worthless, they must be so far destroyed as to prevent any possibility of future presentation. Such articles as cannot be destroyed will, when practicable, be marked "I.C." (inspected—condemned), or will be broken up and the serviceable parts retained. Condemned animals will be branded "I.C." on the neck under the mane. Should the inspector's recommendation be disapproved in regard to articles marked "I.C." the marks will be canceled and a certificate of the fact given to the responsible officer. Suitable brands and stencils will be kept for use of inspectors at posts and depots. Articles "to be sold at post" are such as are of no further public use or not worth cost of transportation to a depot. Those "to be turned in to depot" are such as cannot be repaired at the post and are worth cost of transportation. Small arms found to be unfit for service, and hand arms and personal and horse equipments ordered turned in to depot, will first be turned in to the post ordnance officer, who will, when sufficient stores have accumulated to make an economical shipment, send them to an arsenal designated by the Chief of Ordnance. Property will not be turned in to depots without authority from the head of the staff department to which the property pertains, except in the Philippine Division, where such authority may be given by the commanding general of the division. The authority herein referred to, of heads of staff departments, will usually be given in general terms in the form of approved memoranda indicating the most advantageous method of disposing of various classes of unserviceable property, which memoranda will serve as guides to department and higher commanders and inspectors. When property ordered "to be turned in to depot" on the recommendation of an inspector is found, upon receipt at the depot, to be in such condition that it cannot be made suitable for issue, it may be destroyed or broken up under such instructions as may be given by the head of the department concerned.

1549. Serviceable surplus ordnance stores, if in sufficient quantity to warrant separate shipment, may be turned in to the nearest arsenal on the order of a department commander, or, if in the hands of a recruiting officer, on the order of the War Department.

Small quantities of such articles on hand in an organization, not warranting separate shipment, will be turned in to the post ordnance officer, who will retain them for issue or ship them as prescribed in paragraph 1555, as may be directed by the department commander.

II.—Paragraph 1554, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 152, 1-2, W.D., Sept. 23, 1908, and Par. 1555, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 159, W.D., Oct. 8, 1908, are further amended to read as follows:

1554. Ordinary repairs can usually be made in the company

or at the post or within the district with the means provided for that purpose by the Ordnance Department. When the repairs required cannot be thus made, the articles, except small arms, hand arms, and personal and horse equipments, will be sent, on the approved recommendation of an inspector, to an arsenal designated by the Chief of Ordnance. Small arms, hand arms, and personal and horse equipments, on the approved recommendation of an inspector, will be turned in to the post ordnance officer, who will, when sufficient stores have accumulated to make an economical shipment, send them to an arsenal designated by the Chief of Ordnance. A certified extract from the inspection report will accompany the invoice describing the articles as the authority for turning them in to an arsenal, or to the post ordnance officer.

1555. In the absence of an inspecting officer, a department commander may order the disposition of ordnance and ordnance stores which need repairs that cannot be made by the means at hand at the post or within the district in the following manner: Machine guns and their mounts and accessory equipments, arm racks, and, on the request of an armament officer, articles constituting the mobile or seacoast artillery and those used in the maintenance and operation thereof, including ammunition, will be sent to an arsenal designated by the Chief of Ordnance. Small arms, hand arms, and personal and horse equipments will be turned in to the post ordnance officer, who will, when sufficient stores have accumulated to make an economical shipment, send them to an arsenal designated by the Chief of Ordnance. A certified copy of the order of the department commander and, when the condition of the articles does not result from fair wear and tear, a certified copy of the approved finding of the surveying officer will accompany the invoice transferring the articles to an arsenal or to a post ordnance officer.

III.—Paragraph 1296, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows: The leave year is reckoned from July 1 to the following June 30, both inclusive. In computing leave of absence expressed in days during any leave year, every day of such absence will be counted; and in aggregating such absence thirty days, whether consecutive or otherwise, will be regarded as a month's absence. Leave expressed in months will be counted in months.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 225, NOV. 9, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following regulations governing the Schools for Bakers and Cooks at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and at Washington Barracks, D.C., are announced:

The commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., under the direction of the commanding general, Department of California; and the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D.C., under the direction of the commanding general, Department of the East, will be the commandants of the respective schools at those posts.

2. The commandant of each school, under the direction of the department commander concerned, will arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, text-books and allotment of time, will prescribe the character and scope of examinations, and will have final determination of all questions of proficiency.

3. The commandant of each school, under the direction of the department commander concerned, will designate in orders the men that are to act as instructors, first class and second class, and will determine the number of such instructors.

4. The term of each school will be four months; provided, that enlisted men of previous experience or of marked ability may, when deemed proficient by the officer in charge, be graduated after three months' instruction, and provided further, that enlisted men who are unable to qualify within the four months, but who have nevertheless demonstrated their fitness for the work, may be retained for additional instruction for a period not to exceed one month.

5. The course of theoretical and practical instruction will be conducted by the officer in charge of each school, who will submit to the commandant thereof an annual report not later than July 20 regarding the progress and needs of the school.

6. The commandant of each school will submit to The Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, not later than Aug. 31 of each year, a report regarding the progress and needs of the school.

7. The classes under instruction will be composed of specially selected men from organizations of the Army, of excellent ability and common school education, who have not less than two years and six months to serve, who have manifested a desire to learn the trade of baker or cook, and who show an aptitude for the work, or who, having less than two years and six months to serve, have signified in writing their intention to re-enlist. Enlisted men who have only a short time to serve and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist will not be recommended for detail.

8. There will be continually under instruction in the school at the Presidio of San Francisco two classes of bakers and two classes of cooks, a new class of each to enter that school on the fifteenth of every even numbered month, and in the school at Washington Barracks four classes of bakers and four classes of cooks, a new class of each to enter that school on the fifteenth of every month. Details for the school at the Presidio of San Francisco will be made by the commanding general of the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia, and for the school at Washington Barracks by the commanding general of the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf.

9. In addition to the foregoing, the commandant of each school, with the approval of the department commander concerned, is authorized to detail such enlisted men belonging to organizations stationed at the post where the school is located, as in his opinion are available and suitable; these men to be exempt from so much of the requirements of Par. 7 of this order as specifies length of time to serve.

10. Upon the completion of the school course certificates of proficiency will be awarded to men who pass a satisfactory theoretical and practical examination.

11. The commandant of each school, with the approval of the department commander concerned, is authorized to retain from each class for a period not to exceed two months such graduates (not to exceed 100) as are deemed competent and necessary to act as first and second class instructors. The names of enlisted men retained under this authority will be promptly reported to their respective commanding officers with the information that upon expiration of the period of retention the men will be returned to their proper organizations.

12. Any organization commander desiring to enter a man in either of the schools mentioned above will make application for the privilege in order that regimental or battalion commanders when called upon for details may be able to reach the actual needs of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 226, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Provides that all captains and lieutenants of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry of more than three and less than eighteen years' commission service, who have not completed satisfactorily the garrison school course in the subjects of Drill Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Manual, Military Law and International Law, will be required to attend and pursue a special course of instruction in these subjects, where they can do so without interfering with the work of the current or third school term and without serious detriment to other important duties.

CIR. 60, OCT. 30, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes decisions of the Assistant Comptroller and the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury.

The first decision states that there is no authority of law for the payment of the prescribed pay to an officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, for providing a suitable mount or mounts, when such mount or mounts are at a post or station other than the one at which the officer is serving.

The second decision also relates to the private mounts of officers, and says, in part: If the mount or mounts are not kept by the officer where he is on duty and used by him in the performance of his official duties in the military service it is difficult to understand what benefit accrues to the United States therefrom and what consideration there is for the payment of the additional pay and cost of maintenance. I do not think the law contemplates furnishing a public mount or mounts, and at the same time paying for a private mount or mounts. If an officer furnishes his own mount or mounts it would seem that he must do so subject to the conditions

and requirements of the Service. In view of what is thus said the decision of June 23, 1909, will no longer be withheld and will stand as made.

CIR. 74, NOV. 8, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—The judge advocate of a court-martial in any important case will confer with the officer of the Pay Department, whose duty it is to pay the judge advocate's vouchers in behalf of reporters and witnesses, as to the adoption of measures with a view to prevent fraud in the payments for services rendered by reporters and witnesses.

II.—Experience having proved that mallein has merely a diagnostic value and that it is useful principally as an aid in the detection of glanders, administration of mallein will hereafter be limited to horses and mules of the Army, and to private horses of officers who have come in contact with animals that are known to have, or are suspected of having, glanders, to newly purchased horses and mules, and to horses and mules coming into or going out of the country.

3. As mallein is provided gratis by the Department of Agriculture for the animals of the Army, formal requisition on Form 60, Quartermaster General's Office, is not necessary, but inasmuch as its merits are guaranteed only for a period of six weeks the time when it is proposed to administer the mallein should always be stated when calling for a supply.

3. So much of Par. I, Cir. No. 9, W.D., Feb. 12, 1907, as modified by Par. I, Cir. No. 25, W.D., April 22, 1907, as is in conflict with the provisions of this circular is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 75, NOV. 10, 1909, WAR DEPT.

With a view to simplifying the computation of leaves of absence for the purpose of determining accrued credits, Par. 1296, Army Regulations, has been amended by Par. III, G.O. No. 224, W.D., Nov. 9, 1909, so as to change the date of the beginning of the Army leave year from June 20 to July 1, thus making the leave year correspond with the fiscal year, July 1 to June 30. In order that the rights of officers as regards full pay while on leave of absence may be in no way curtailed, a leave credit of one day will be allowed in all cases for the period from June 20 to June 30, 1910. The leave credit of thirty days which has heretofore been immediately available to all officers in service on June 20, the date of the commencement of the old leave year, cannot, under the amended regulations, be available to them until July 1, the date now established as the beginning of the leave year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 77, NOV. 13, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Cir. No. 46, War. Dept. Oct. 11, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The attention of officers and enlisted men is drawn to the following provision of the Revised Statutes:

1784. No officer, clerk or employee in the United States Government shall at any time solicit contributions from other officers, clerks or employees in the Government Service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the Government employ.

The foregoing enactment includes within the statutory prohibition the solicitation of contributions by one officer or employee from other officers or employees of the United States, when such contributions are to constitute gifts or presents, or are to be used for the purchase of gifts or presents to those in superior official position. The receiving of presents by officers or contributions from those under their command or control, in either the military or civil service, also falls within the prohibition of the section, which imposes the penalty of summary dismissal upon all official superiors and those under their command or control, who, by soliciting or receiving contributions, or by giving presents, become subject to its penal operation.

The practice of receiving presents from persons not in the military establishment or in the employ of the Government in recognition of services rendered, though not expressly forbidden, is opposed to the spirit of the statute and for that reason is not approved by the department.

The requirements of the statute above cited will hereafter be strictly observed in all branches of the military establishment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 185, NOV. 5, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Amends G.O. 174, D. Cal., by omitting the subject of Fortress Warfare from the garrison school course for officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, separating the two subjects of Coast and Field Engineering and placing Coast Engineering in the place of Fortress Warfare, with the same dates of recitation and examinations as prescribed for the last named subject.

G.O. 186, NOV. 6, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. George P. White, 6th Cav., in addition to his other duties, is detailed to take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department, vice Major Ernest V. Smith, paymaster, hereby relieved from duty in that office.

G.O. 190, NOV. 8, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes regulations for the conduct of the Garrison School for Engineer Officers.

G.O. 133, NOV. 3, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of A.R. 193, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

SILAS A. WOLF, Lieut. Col., 28th Inf.

G.O. 134, NOV. 15, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Officers making application for leaves will include the following information serially as follows:

1. Whether they are student officers of the garrison school.
2. Whether they are members of a general court-martial.
3. If on duty with a company, the number of officers with the organization.

4. The amount of leave they have had during the past four years.

Post and other commanding officers, in forwarding applications of this character, will satisfy themselves that there is no error of statement, approve or disapprove the application, and give such additional information as will enable the department commander to have a complete understanding as to the status of each officer requesting leave, and if there be any unusual features, a statement of the effect that granting or withholding the indulgence will have upon the efficiency or interests of the Service.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 135, NOV. 16, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, adjutant general, Department of the East, to take effect upon departure from this station, in compliance with Par. 12, S.O. No. 229, W.D., Oct. 2, 1909, and will transfer all property and funds for which he is accountable to Major Charles M. Truitt, adjutant general, who is announced as adjutant general, Department of the East, to take effect upon the departure of Colonel Heistand.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEOGE S. ANDERSON, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 131, NOV. 11, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Before a G.C.M. at Madison Barracks, N.Y., was arraigned and tried Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 24th Inf.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 63d Article of War."

Specification 1st.—"In that Captain Maxey did, by the ex-

cessive use of alcoholic liquors, render himself incapable of performing his duties while in command of troops at the Stony Point Target Reservation, Jefferson county, N.Y., Aug. 23 to 27, 1909, inclusive."

Specification 2d.—"In that Captain Maxey, being in command of the troops, engaged in target practice at the Stony Point Range, Jefferson county, N.Y., did neglect to properly perform his duties, between the dates of Aug. 23 and 27, 1909."

The accused pleaded guilty, and the court finding guilty, sentenced him "To be reduced ten files in military rank on the lineal list of captains of Infantry." The sentenced was approved by General Wood.

G.O. 85, NOV. 10, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d Field Art., the headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 2d Field Art., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station.

The animals, equipment and material of these organizations will be left at Fort D. A. Russell for the use of incoming organizations, and, pending the arrival of the latter, will be cared for by Battery C, 2d Field Art.

G.O. 58, NOV. 3, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. J. H. DORST, Col., 3d Cav.

G.O. 67, OCT. 1, 1909, PHIL. DIV. Capt. Robert C. Foy, 1st Cav., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.

G.O. 69, OCT. 2, 1909, PHIL. DIV.

The attention of all concerned is called to the fact that the prescribed article of head gear is a part of the uniform for outdoor wear, and on such occasions it should be worn and not carried in the hand or laid aside.

G.O. 73, AUG. 31, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 25th Inf., is relieved from duty as officer in charge of athletics, ordnance officer, engineer officer, and C.O., detachment of enlisted men, these headquarters, and will report to his regimental commander for duty.

Capt. Allen J. Greer, A.J.A., U.S.A., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as ordnance officer, and engineer officer, these headquarters.

Second Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 6th Cav., now on temporary duty at these headquarters, is detailed as officer in charge of athletics, and commanding officer, detachment of enlisted men, these headquarters.

CIR. 13, SEPT. 14, 1909, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

It having been brought to the attention of the department commander that it appears to be the practice of company and detachment commanders to use pay rolls from two to six and eight pages too large, thus adding unnecessary bulk to paymaster's vouchers, extra weight in the mills, excessive space for filing, and wasting large quantities of paper and printing it is directed that hereafter, as few pages as practicable be used in the preparation of these rolls.

Single-sheet pay rolls having six lines are of sufficient size for post non-commissioned staffs, many small Hospital Corps detachments, and most other small detachments of six men or less.

By command of Brigadier General Brush: WALTER S. FULTON, 2d Lieut., 24th Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., from active service on Nov. 13, 1909, is announced. Major General Weston will proceed to his home. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF. Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G. Major William H. Johnston, A.G., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and report to Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Andrus, 2d Cav., for the purpose set forth in Par. 3, G.O. No. 73, W.D., 1908. (Nov. 8, 2d. Colo.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, LG. The following changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general are ordered: Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder upon expiration of present leave, will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as inspector general of that department. Major Charles G. Morton is relieved from further duty as inspector general, Department of the Colorado, and will report to Washington and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G. Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., is assigned to the 9th Co., C.A.C., upon his relief from detail in the Q.M. Dept., and will then join company to which assigned. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. Frank C. Boiles from temporary duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., St. Louis, to take effect at such time during November, 1909, that his services can be spared, and will then repair to Washington for consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Omaha, and assume charge of the general depot of the quartermaster's department at that place, relieving Capt. John L. Hines in that duty. Captain Hines is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport Jan. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty as depot quartermaster, Nagasaki, Japan, to relieve Capt. Daniel W. Arnold. Captain Arnold after being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William M. Larner from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward Ford, who will be sent to the United States. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Clynes (appointed Nov. 5, 1909, from private, Military Academy Detachment of Army Service Men, Q.M.D.), now at West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Marcus A. Lewis from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl H. Rosemore, who will be sent to the United States. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Fack from duty at Camp One, Benguet, to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. James Murrell, who will be sent to the United States. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Bowmaster from duty at Camp Bumpas, Leyte, to Camp Hayt, Samar, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. James S. Harvey, who will be sent to the United States. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward Ford, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John C. Christopher, who will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Dec. 5, 1909. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Earle H. Rosemore, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G. Post Comsy. Sergt. John Donohue (appointed Nov. 10,

1909, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Daniel F. Connor, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John Holtman, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to report and be sent to Manila on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Jan. 5, 1910: Harry Corcoran, Fort Terry, N.Y.; Michael E. Murray, Fort Myer, Va.; John B. Wilson, Fort Lincoln, N.D. Upon arrival at Manila they will report for assignment to duty to relieve three post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed. Such sergeants upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Roger Brooke, jr., M.C., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Oct. 9, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William L. Hart, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (Sept. 18, D. Vis.)

Leave for one month and seven days, about Nov. 24, 1909, is granted Major Frank R. Keefer, M.C. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

Sick leave for twenty-one days, about Nov. 16, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., is relieved duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, to take effect Dec. 22, 1909, and will then proceed to the U.S. for further orders. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Par. 22, S.O. 241, Oct. 16, 1909, W.D., relating to Major James S. Wilson and Capt. Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., is revoked. Major Wilson upon expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty, relieving Major William P. Kendall, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.C., and Major Charles P. Stivers, C.S., will report to the board of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examinations prescribed. If not adversely reported upon by the board these officers will, under supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson, take the prescribed walking test, and Major Stivers the riding test. (Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

Major Charles B. Ewing, M.C., having been found qualified for promotion by a board of medical officers, the retirement of Major Ewing from active service, is announced. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Smith, M.C., now at Fort Ruger, H.T., will proceed to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (Nov. 10, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for twenty-one days, about Nov. 16, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Feb. 15, 1910, to San Francisco, for further orders: Major Deane C. Howard, Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, Capt. William L. Keller and 1st Lieut. William H. Richardson. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edward H. Jordan, M.R.C., from duty at the Post of Zamboanga, to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Aug. 30, D. Min.)

Leave for three months, about Dec. 15, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Campbell, M.R.C. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Lawton, for duty. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. No. 259, Nov. 6, 1909, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Arthur R. Jarrett, M.R.C., from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Jarrett from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him Nov. 15, 1909. Leave to and including Dec. 29, 1909, is granted 1st Lieutenant Jarrett. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Norris, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., will accompany the headquarters 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 2d Field Art., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. On arrival, 1st Lieutenant Lavanture will report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for orders for the return of himself and his detachment to Fort D. A. Russell. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William P. Lamb, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 18, 1909. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about Feb. 15, 1910, to San Francisco, for further orders: First Lieut. Edward H. Jordan and 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Davis. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis M. McCallum, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks, H.T., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. Upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila, about Feb. 15, 1910, Lieutenant McCallum will proceed to San Francisco, for further orders. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the posts designated after their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and sail about Feb. 5, 1910, for Manila, for duty: First Lieuts. George F. Adair, Fort Wood, N.Y.; James S. Kennedy, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Alpha M. Chase, Fort St. Philip, La., and William F. de Neiman, Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry W. Eliot, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort McKinley, for duty. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed from East Boston, Mass., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Barnew, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. George L. Mason, from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Keithley, Min-

danao. (Aug. 26, D. Min.)

Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott, upon expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, who after being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport about Feb. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Dental Surg. John S. Marshall, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Raymond E. Ingalls, from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about Feb. 15, 1910, to San Francisco, for further orders. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., from further duty at Camp Overton, Leyte, to Balamban, Cebu, for duty. (Sept. 4, D. Vis.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson, H.C., is relieved from further duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and will proceed to Iloilo, for duty. (Sept. 4, D. Vis.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry M. Jennings, H.C., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Rufus B. Jacks, H.C., who will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Jan. 5, 1910. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. O. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for one month, to take effect at once, is granted Major Ernest V. Smith, paymaster, on duty at these headquarters. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

Capt. James J. Hornbrook, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the department for duty, with station in Manila. (Oct. 9, D. Luzon.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL.

Leave for one month, about Nov. 6, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E., provided it does not interfere with his sailing on the transport about Dec. 6, 1909. (Oct. 29, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., now on duty in the field on work in connection with military map making, will proceed with ten men of his detachment to Fort Worden, Wash., reporting upon arrival to Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., for instructions. The remainder of his detachment in the field, with transportation, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty. Lieutenant Dougherty will take station at Port Townsend, Wash., while on this duty. (Nov. 2, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert P. Howell, jr., C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 10, D. Mo.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. O. F.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 227, W.D., Sept. 30, 1909, as directs that Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Starr be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, is revoked. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Starr, now at Fort Ruger, H.T., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frank W. Winter, when discharged General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to C.O., that post, for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Nemo S. Jolls, Signal Corps, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. M, Signal Corps. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Signal Corps, will proceed to Sandy Hook, N.J., for temporary duty pertaining to the proposed tests of firing on captive balloons at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Murphy, Co. F, Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Wint, Grande Island, to Manila, for duty. (Sept. 24, Phil. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers on duty with the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., is relieved duty with Signal Corps, to take effect Jan. 24, 1910. First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., is relieved present duties at St. Paul, Minn., to take effect not later than Dec. 1, 1909, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty, as commanding officer of cable ship Burnside and for duty in the Army Transport Service as Q.M. and O.S. that cable ship, with station at Seattle, relieving 1st Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 1st Inf., of those duties. Lieutenant Malone upon being thus relieved will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 10, 1909, is granted Major Eugene O. Fehét, Signal Corps. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Sergt. William Grobels, Troop G, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco for duty with that of the 2d Cavalry, upon the arrival of that regiment at that place en route to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Stephen L.H. Slocum, 2d Cav. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for fourteen days, upon expiration of a ten days' hunting leave to be granted, is granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav. (Nov. 4, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 4th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 20, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 4th Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 10, D.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., 11th Cav. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Upon the recommendation of the squadron commander, 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones was on Oct. 5 appointed squadron adjutant, 12th Cav., and assigned to the 1st Squadron.

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., from sick in Division Hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, 14th Cav. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp. (Nov. 5, D. Lakes.)

Veterinarian Richard B. Corcoran, 1st Field Art., now on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, will join the headquarters, 1st Battalion, 1st Field Art., for duty, upon its arrival at San Francisco, and will proceed with it to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about March 5, 1910. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, 4th Field Art., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, president of an Army retaining board at Denver, Colo., for examination. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 20, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Paine, 5th Field Art., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 10, D.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., and upon expiration of this leave Lieutenant Colonel Foote will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 253, Oct. 30, 1909, W.D. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, are assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names and will join those companies upon their relief from recruiting service or upon expiration of any leaves which may have been granted them: Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., to the 42d Co.; Capt. Charles D. Winn to the 27th Co.; 1st Lieut. Richard P. Winslow to the 27th Co.; 1st Lieut. Frank Geere to the 14th Co. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for consultation with the Coast Artillery Board on proposed modifications in rapid fire batteries, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Nov. 2, D. Col.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C. (Nov. 12, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 27, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 22, 1909, is granted Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Orlando S. Romans, C.A.C. (appointed Nov. 5, 1909, from electrician sergeant, 2d class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 27, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 22, 1909, is granted Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty until Dec. 15, 1909, when he will return to his proper station. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Master Gun. Alfred L. Smith, C.A.C. (appointed Nov. 12, 1909, from private, C.A.C.), now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty in that district and station at Fort Totten and to relieve Maser Gun. Joseph Hemker, O.A.C. Gunner Hemker upon relief will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO COAST ARTILLERY.

The following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps are attached to the companies indicated after their respective names, and will join the companies on Dec. 15, 1909.

John J. Thomas and Herbert H. Acheson to the 6th Co. Willis Shippman, Loren H. Call and Frank D. Appling to the 13th Co.

Charles A. Eaton and Rollin L. Tilton to the 1st Co. John K. Jamison, Townsend F. Dodd and Furman E. McCommon to the 58th Co.

James R. Campbell, Raymond E. Lee and Louis B. Bender to the 69th Co.

Augustus Norton, Hugh S. Heminway and Thomas J. Cecil to the 73d Co.

Ralph C. Harrison, Francis P. Hardaway and Clement C. Heth to the 118th Co.

John W. Wallis, Frederic A. Price, jr., and Edward P. Noyes, jr., to the 168th Co.

Charles E. Ide, William D. Frazer and George F. Moore to the 168th Co.

Roy R. Lyon and Jason M. Austin to the 169th Co. (S.O. Nov. 12, W.D.)

TRANSFERS IN THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Harry L. Steele from the 11th to the 101st Co.

Capt. Edward L. Glasgow from the 42d to the 49th Co.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke from the 9th to the 11th Co.

Capt. William H. Wilson from the 127th to the 128th Co.

Capt. Fred L. Perry from the 101st to the 6th Co.

First Lieut. Adolph Langhorst from the 142d to the 164th Co.

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack from the 6th to the 131st Co. to the 42d Co. and attached to the 13th Co.

First Lieut. Sidney Guthrie from the 169th to the 52d Co.

First Lieut. John S. Pratt, now attached to the 73d Co., is relieved duty that company and attached to the 169th Co.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis is relieved from assignment to the 42d Co. and attached to the 13th Co.

First Lieut. Philip Mathews from the 41st to the 56th Co.

First Lieut. Hunter B. Porter from the 166th to the 103d Co.

First Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford from the 73d to the 147th Co.

First Lieut. John E. Mort from the 49th to the 145th Co.

First Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin from the 167th to the 42d Co.

Second Lieut. Louis D. Pepin from the 109th to the 65th Co.

Second Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick from the 118th to the 57th Co.

Second Lieut. John B. Maynard from the 168th to the 109th Co.

Second Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman from the 69th to the 167th Co.

The officers named will join the companies to which they are transferred or attached on Dec. 15, 1909, or as soon thereafter as practicable, or upon expiration of any leaves that may have been granted them. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Second Lieut. James A. Ullo, 1st Inf., from further duty in the field at Burton, Wash., on work in connection with military map making, and will proceed with the detachment and transportation under his command to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 4, D. Col.)

2d Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., from further duty in the field at Kalama, Wash., on work in connection with military map making, and will proceed with the detachment to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 4, D. Col.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for ten days, upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 6th Inf. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month, not later than Nov. 18, 1909, is

granted 1st Lieut. John H. Page, jr., 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Nov. 10, D.D.)

Leave for two months, upon his arrival in this department, is granted Capt. George D. Arrowmith, 6th Inf. (Nov. 10, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 29, 1909, is granted Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf. Major Ballou is relieved duty as constructing Q.M. at Baltimore, Md., to take effect at expiration of leave granted him this date, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about March 5, 1910, and join his regiment in the Philippines. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Sergt. James H. Cannon, Co. B, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., now at San Francisco, will join his regiment. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 15, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. William C. Butler, 9th Inf. (Nov. 2, D.T.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 2, D.T.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., now at San Francisco, will join his regiment. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Jacob Schick, 10th Inf. (Nov. 5, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. David H. Bower, transferred to the regiment from the 11th Infantry, was on Nov. 6 assigned to Company B of the regiment, with station at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for twenty days, about Nov. 8, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 4, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Jacob Schick, 10th Inf. (Nov. 5, D. Lakes.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., now at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for treatment. (Sept. 11, D. Vis.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Sergt. Frederick Limper, Co. C, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for twenty days, about Nov. 10, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf. (Nov. 8, D.T.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave granted Major Charles G. Dwyer, 17th Inf., is further extended seven days. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf. (Nov. 16, 1909, at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of examining samples of olive drab kersey cloth submitted by bidders. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany the department commander, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, on his journey to Washington, D.C., and return. (Nov. 2, D.T.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 19th Inf. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Nalle, 19th Inf. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 19th Inf. (Nov. 3, D.T.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 209, Sept. 9, 1909, W.D., as directs Major Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Inf., upon expiration of leave, to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty, is revoked. Major Poore will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a station, and upon expiration of present leave will join station to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Cook John Christiansen, Co. E, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for three months on account of exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Albert R. Dillingham, 23d Inf., to leave the division about Dec. 15. (Sept. 24, Phil. D.)

Capt. John M. Sigworth, 23d Inf., Post of Parang, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 26, D. Min.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for four months, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. Alexis R. Paxton, 24th Inf. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty at Springfield, Mo., is granted 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Nov. 21, 1909, is granted Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, about Nov. 21, 1909, is granted Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., now in San Francisco, will report General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Raymond C. Baird, 25th Inf., now at San Francisco, will join his company at Fort George Wright, Wash. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Nov. 4, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. LOVERING.

Sergt. Major Henry F. Peiton, 28th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1909, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th Inf. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Truman W. Carrithers, 29th Inf. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, 29th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., will proceed on Dec. 1, 1909, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 15, D. Col.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will make visits, not to exceed two, during the month of November, to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the commandant, School of Musketry, for duty in connection with the test of his "Vertical Angle of Fire Controller," and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Nov. 5, D. Col.)

Capt. George M. Grimes, C.S., 30th Inf., is relieved duty as a member of the G.C.M. appointed by Par. 2, S.O. 192, c.s., these headquarters. (Nov. 9, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. Daniel J. Moynihan, P.S., is extended to and including Jan. 4, 1910. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report by letter to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 18th Inf., president of the examining

board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion: Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf.; Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William G. Fleischhauer, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 6th Inf. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Mississippi, 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, retired, with his consent is detailed, for duty with the militia of Mississippi. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A joint board of officers of the Army, designated by the Secretary of War, and officers of the Navy, designated by the Secretary of the Navy, to consist of: Brig. Gen. William Crozier, C.O.; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, G.S.; Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, C.C.A.; Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, G.S.; Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, C.E.; Capt. Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N.; Comdr. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N.; Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., recorder, is appointed for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of: Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babcock, O.D.; Capts. Alston Hamilton and Percy B. Bishop, C.A.C.; Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, for the purpose of making a study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire-control instruments, range tables, and range charts with the object of determining their probable effect upon the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Division Hospital, Manila, Oct. 4, 1909, to conduct the physical examination of Ensign Virginius E. Clark, U.S.N., for appointment in the Coast Artillery Corps. Detail for the board: Capts. Charles A. Ragan, Charles C. Billingslea, and Levy M. Hathaway, M.C. (Sept. 29, Phil. D.)

A board of officers consisting of Major James D. Glennan, Major Deane C. Howard and Capt. Kent Nelson, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Division Hospital, Manila, to make a physical examination of Col. John C. Dent, 14th Inf. (Sept. 21, Phil. D.)

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TRANSFER. CAPTAIN, COAST ARTILLERY, rank spring, 1909, will transfer with Captain, Infantry. Address G. H. O., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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The report of the Infantry Board that has been in session for the past five months at Rock Island Arsenal and at Fort Benjamin Harrison has been received at the War Department. It will not be made public until it has been examined by various staff bureaus and the General Staff. The task committed to this board is one of the most important yet undertaken in connection with the improvement of Infantry equipment. The board, under the direction of Col. H. A. Greene, 28th Inf., in command at Fort Benjamin Harrison, has tested a great variety of Infantry outfits provided by the Ordnance Department, and in practice marches of the different battalions of the 10th Infantry their value or uselessness has been demonstrated. The recommendations of the board have not yet been divulged, but it is understood that the weight of the Infantryman's load is to be very materially reduced. Great difficulty is experienced in dealing with the matter of tentage, and it is said that so far as that goes the report is not conclusive. It will be several weeks, probably, before the contents of the report can be made public.

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We publish elsewhere an interesting comparison of the trials of the U.S. battleships North Dakota and Delaware, which shows that the latter vessel did not prove a better all-round vessel than the North Dakota, as claimed by the builders of the Delaware. The builders of the North Dakota hold that she proved by far the superior vessel of the two. The official figures given for coal consumption on the North Dakota, as shown by the table in the statement, are less at the economical speeds than for the Delaware, and it therefore reduces itself to a very simple problem in mathematics to show that the steaming radius of the North Dakota is greater.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, will urge again this year, in his annual report, as he did last year, that Congress reorganize the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and increase the number of officers on duty in that staff corps. He urges that if his department had a greater number of experienced officers a material saving would be made in the conduct of public business coming before the Quartermaster's Department, and that over and above the cost of the increase desired would be an immediate reduction of expenses amounting to anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 annually.

The declaration of William C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, at a dinner in New York, that the nation could better afford to invest the cost of one battleship in agricultural experiment work than in the increase of the Navy, has been answered by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of the Interior, who declares that the Government is spending each year as much as two first-class battleships cost, and the money is being used in precisely the manner recommended by President Brown.

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MOB VIOLENCE.

Without any wish to magnify the weaknesses of a community, we cannot let pass the opportunity to call attention to the recent doings of the mob at Cairo, Ill., which lynched two prisoners, of whom one was a negro, and then cut up the bodies of the victims for souvenirs with a fiendishness that savored of cannibalism. We are continually told that the strong arm of military power should be removed as a factor in preserving the peace of nations, because we are all becoming so good, that humanity is rapidly coming back to the condition from which poor Adam fell, and that it is a gross anachronism to have soldiers among people who are dwelling in Acadian simplicity, and who entertain for one another only feelings of "sweetness and light." We are constantly urged to notice that the spread of schools, the dissemination of learning, the advance of science, etc., are taking all bitterness and cruelty out of the human heart, and that we wrong sadly this New Humanity by still confessing a faith in the necessity of depending upon soldiers and sailors for keeping the peace of the world. This frightful outbreak of mob violence, which would have disgraced a frontier community in the Middle Ages, occurred in one of the most enlightened commonwealths in the world, the great state of Illinois, the state of Abraham Lincoln, the state in which is one of the greatest cities of the world, containing within its limits a university second to none on the earth. Yet even here there came an outburst of elemental ferocity that shows how thin is the veneer of civilization and how slight the boundary between us and those characteristics which we are too prone to ascribe only to savages and to picture as having been left behind us forever in the forward march of civilization.

It is idle to say, as too many do say, that the crimes of these two lynched prisoners justified an appeal to mob violence. The negro had killed a young woman and the white man had murdered his wife, but the mob was not satisfied with the mere punishment of these two, whose crimes had not been proved. They rioted after the lynching in pure wantonness and compelled the despatching of National Guard troops to restore order. This instance of communal insanity proves the necessity of soldiers in a nation irrespectively of the question of international emergencies. We are told by the organizers of peace leagues and peace societies that diplomacy and arbitration will settle all differences between nations, and that therefore the soldier should be eliminated from our civilization, but such displays of popular passion and contempt for law justify the contention of that wise Bostonian, Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts, who, in an address at Tufts College on May 5, 1909, said that so long as we need police we shall need troops to reinforce the police power. Granting, he said, that the day would come when the soldier would not be needed to defend our nation from foreign aggression; admitting that arbitration would do all that was claimed for it and foreign wars would cease, still the maintenance of domestic law and order would require soldiers to supplement the work of the police when the latter should be overwhelmed by a multitude, as was the case at Cairo. In other words, his point was that not until we can do away with police, can we do away with the soldier at home.

Lynchings, strikes, riots and feuds of families and clans are too frequent with us for us to hope that the day when police will be unnecessary is any nearer than it was two hundred years ago. Indeed, one may doubt whether the day is not farther off, if we may trust such statements as that made editorially in the New York World, which asserted that there are more unpunished crimes of violence in New York city in one year than in the whole of England. This statement has received wide attention from the thinkers of Europe and this country, and is taken by those who have studied racial characteristics as an evidence that our love of liberty has led to license, and that we need some powerful restraining influence. Such an influence will come not from entire dependence upon our schools and churches, but also from the addition of military training of our citizens to supplement the work of the school and the church. If some crimes, such as highway robbery, which was so common a few hundred years ago, have practically disappeared, other crimes have come to take their places, so that the balance of iniquity is preserved. In these days of riots and threatened country-wide strikes, it is a question whether our civilization would continue to exist if the soldier were taken out of our domestic life, to say nothing of our vulnerability to foreign attack and subjugation. We commend the words of Governor Guild, who was born in Boston, educated there, and is as clear a product of Bay State influences as any of the peace propagandists who are active there, to those who look askance at the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's efforts to awaken a healthy national sentiment in favor of general military training.

BEHAVIOR OF CADETS AND COLLEGIANS.

We asked the other day why it was that the British cruiser-battleship *Inflexible* was the center of so much admiring attention during the Hudson-Fulton celebration if warships represent the lowest passions of men. We should now like to know, with the recurrence of the football season, why, if, as "peace" people say, military education should be banished from our schools as tending to degrade the ideals of boys, the cadets of the Military and the Naval Academies never furnish recruits to the army of "college rowdies," to whom the New York Press editorially referred on Nov. 3 in discussing the necessity of police action to suppress what it calls the "college boy nuisance." The Press said that "this nuisance usually takes the form of groups of rowdies who parade up and down Broadway, either walking abreast or in a lock-step formation, singing or brawling, and being a general offense to men and women alike. The feature of this nuisance that makes it most objectionable at such a time and in such a place is due to the fact that on Saturday night particularly Broadway is a street of pleasure. From Madison square to Longacre it is given up to theatergoers or to strolling pedestrians, who are in themselves a part of the picturesque spectacle that the brilliant thoroughfare presents. And yet into this throng come these hoodlums, who, by their disgusting antics, fill men's hearts with rage and a desire to administer physical punishment, and women's with shrinking and horror and a desire to flee from their neighborhood."

We believe this picture to be overdrawn, and it is to be questioned whether our contemporary may not have mistaken noisy champions of a college for the students themselves. Still, it is undoubtedly the fact that the cadets of the Army and Navy can give lessons in public manners and gentlemanly behavior to the undergraduates of the great civilian institutions of learning. If the conduct of the cadets of either Academy were at all open to criticism a cry would go up that would reach the heavens, announcing that military training was the cause of this ungentlemanly behavior, and that the only way to bring our young men to an understanding of the niceties of public courtesy and honor would be to take them out of West Point and Annapolis and put them under the influences of such seats of learning as Yale and Harvard! In contrast let us picture another scene, which will never be forgotten by those who beheld and appreciated it. It was at the football game between Harvard and the Army at West Point on Oct. 30. In the cadet grandstand the "rooters" for the Academy had been giving their yell whenever it seemed their side needed it. After the scrimmage in which Cadet Byrne was mortally injured, the cadets saw an Army form stretched out on the grass. Other players during the game had been laid out apparently like that, and this seemed an occasion for the stimulus of a cheer. They had given the first two words of the yell, when the trainer, standing over the injured man, turned toward the rooters with uplifted hand and a look of distress upon his face. Instantly yielding to their trained instinct of obedience, the cadets became silent, not only in voice, but in figure. Not a motion was made, not a movement of feet, but they sat like statues. Their instantaneous recognition of the gravity of the situation communicated itself to the thousands of spectators, until a stillness fell like the hush one feels at the side of a grave. Here was conduct not only proper, but beautiful, touching, and we regret that among all the newspaper men present none thought it worth while to mention it, so eager were they to seize upon the tragic, grecsone aspects of the occasion.

Yet, when one comes to think over the situation, it was nothing more than was to be expected. Only a few minutes before the cadets had marched in review on the parade ground. They had seen the national flag carried in the midst of their ranks of gray, and they had stood at attention while the national anthem had been played. They realized, as they had many times before, that they were part of the great force of National Defense and that into their hands some day might fall the duty of saving the country from invasion. To them had been given the task of learning how to meet such an emergency, and perhaps, though they were not able to analyze it fully, had entered into their minds the thought which Ella Wheeler Wilcox has thus strongly expressed:

Great gifts should be worn like a crown befitting,
And not like gems on a beggar's hands,
And the toil must be constant and unremitting
That lifts the king up to the crown's demands.

Into the life of the cadets enters that spirit of the Corps of which one recently wrote, "The Corps! bare-headed, salute it." It is stamped upon their natures, and the military history of this country shows that it follows the graduate through all the vicissitudes of life to the "Retreat" and the "Taps" at the close. To bring some of that feeling into the character of all the young men of the United States would be worth all the risk which our misguided "peace" friends say we run when we teach to our sons, not only the sublime obligation of defending their country, but also the way in which they can make it effective.

There is great interest in the forthcoming tests at Sandy Hook of the new 3-inch rifle designed by the Army Ordnance Department for use in firing at airships and aeroplanes. The gun is said to be constructed on the general lines of those in use in the German and British armies. The carriage has low wheels, and the trunnions of the gun are attached to a revolving table, so that it

is possible to aim at any point of the circle with an elevation of from sixty to seventy degrees. It is intended to use a shrapnel shell practically the same as that in use for the Field Artillery.

COLONEL LARNED'S EDUCATIONAL PROTEST.

Colonel Larned's plea in behalf of the "weary little jailbirds of the schoolhouse, who serve their terms in chain gangs in the ill-ventilated penitentiaries of the mighty Juggernaut of the text-book," has a peculiar force in the light of the attitude of the educators of New York city toward the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration. They then demonstrated the zeal of their worship of the fetish of mere book learning. Here was a celebration over which the entire city was agog, not only representing in miniature the history of the nation and city, but also bringing together diplomats and military captains from foreign lands. Impressive warships flying the flags of many nations gathered in the harbor. Regular and National Guard troops and the sailors of the American and visiting men-of-war took part in a great land parade. Yet day after day the more than half a million children were compelled to attend school. On two days of the week the school was dismissed at noon, the days of the historical and the land parades, but the hour was too late for the children to get positions along the route of the processions. Many children were allowed by their parents to remain away from school those days, but the majority of the children of an age when they could be favorably affected by these imposing spectacles missed that which they can never get from books and which they may never see again, for such celebrations are rare, even in this age of great demonstrations. Not only were the children deprived of this, but many of the teachers were compelled to let pass this opportunity to broaden their views of life.

The great land parade of soldiers and sailors on Sept. 30 was, for example, lost to a host of children because they were kept so long in school that they could not reach the line of march in time. So this great lesson in patriotism, this event that means so much to children—more than to adults—failed to reach, as it should have reached, the very ones who could be most effectively impressed by it. The flying flags, the rolling drums, the crashing bands, the uniformed columns of that one day were worth more to the children than all the efforts of the five days of that week to cram books into their heads. Teachers say that it was most difficult to hold the attention of the children during the week because the excitement of the celebration was in their blood, but the routine could not be sacrificed. The chance to let the half million future citizens of the metropolis study real life, as represented in the mighty battleships, the aeroplanes and dirigible balloons, the soldiers and sailors, came to the educators of the greatest city in the western hemisphere, but, wrapped up in the contemplation of books and systems of teaching, they utterly failed to appreciate the importance of the living education in patriotism, in the love of the Army and Navy and the things that stand for the power of the nation.

One who saw the thousands of disappointed children who arrived too late along the line of march can appreciate the bitterness which lies hidden in the words of Colonel Larned when, in the course of an article in the current North American Review, he speaks of the modern school children as "crammed with *a priori* formulas and formalism and the diluted pap of the sophistry of the sexes; but forbidden the free use of their faculties, and tied to the car of Juggernaut, until the natural impulse of independent observation and reflection has gone to sleep forever!" Not long ago we spoke of the apathy of the Navy League in failing to place the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet before the schools of the entire country as a means of teaching geography and patriotism simultaneously. Again we regret that we must say that the League failed once more in not bringing its influence to bear upon the Board of Education of New York to close the schools for the entire week, or, at least, the full day of the land parade. Now, more than ever, no efforts should be spared to develop in the youth of the land a healthy spirit of patriotism. Societies are working to cheapen the value of the Army and the Navy in the eyes of the rising generation, and as great activity at least should be displayed by the friends of those national institutions. Colonel Larned's protest against the increasing tendency to make machines out of children and to consider their minds as so many hoppers into which books can be poured and out of which are to issue patriotism, wisdom and all the other qualities that go to make worthy Americans, has come at the right time, and should be made even stronger, if we are to judge the prevailing educational standards by the display of limited patriotism which marked the relation of our leading teachers to the recent celebration.

The Secretary of the Navy will ask Congress to include in its naval program this winter two battleships of 26,000 tons of the type of the *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, and of one first-class repair ship. The battleships are identical in plan with the two ships named, with six turrets on the median line, each carrying two 12-inch rifles, and thus affording the strongest broadside fire known in modern ships. The repair ship will probably cost \$1,500,000 and embrace every desired feature of a modern naval machine shop and foundry. This ship, if authorized, would be built to be attached to the Atlantic Fleet, and the *Panther*, now serving in that capacity, would be attached to the Pacific Fleet. Secretary Meyer states that if Congress declines to provide for a repair

ship he will ask for an equivalent appropriation for destroyers. The program decided on is the result of a gradual paring down of the original plans of the General Board in accordance with recommendations from Secretary Meyer, who first asked their full program and the same program as it would be reduced by a cut in naval appropriations of \$2,000,000, and later as reduced by a cut of \$4,000,000, by \$6,000,000, and finally by a cut of \$10,000,000 as directed by the President. By some it is predicted that Congress will add to the limited program proposed by the Secretary. It is, however, to be remembered that the approaching session promises to be one of storm and stress. There are political quarrels to be reckoned with, and a Congressional election suggests portentous and ominous possibilities of punishment and retribution. It is also to be said that the movement for a merchant marine is again under determined headway, which forebodes opposition to spending money on battleships.

The Secretary of the Navy has announced this week that the new regulations and the amendments to regulations required to carry into effect the recommendations of the Swift Board of Reorganization will go into effect on Dec. 1. This will be five days before the meeting of Congress, and the new regulations will be put into effect by Executive order. Secretary Meyer has not disclosed in the slightest degree the nature of the changes to be made in the regulations nor their scope. It is understood, however, that the original program of reorganization decided on by the Swift Board has been materially modified within the last few days, and much less will be attempted than was originally contemplated. It is believed that no effort will be made to secure legislation from Congress to reinforce in any way the plan of reorganization decided upon. It is doubtful whether anything will be heard for a long time to come of the much talked of co-ordinating board or naval cabinet designed to supervise the work of all the Navy bureaus. It evidently has been decided for the present to confine efforts at reorganization chiefly to the navy yards. There is a lurking suspicion that the Swift Board undertook radical changes in personnel. But if there is anything of this kind it has been so well concealed up to this time that it is simply useless to discuss it in advance of the promulgation of the new regulations week after next. It was learned this week that Secretary Meyer, soon after receiving the report of the Swift Board in October, submitted it to the Attorney General, with the request for advice as to the legality of the recommendations placed before it. The report was considered in the Department of Justice with great care, and every proposed change in the organization of bureaus and yards was thoroughly examined from a legal point of view. The Attorney General, in expressing his opinion, informed Secretary Meyer that the action of his predecessor in reorganizing the management of the navy yards violated existing law, and that the order placing naval constructors in control of navy yards as general managers is wholly illegal. The Secretary of the Navy was also advised that there was no legislation authorizing a development of the General Board into a board to co-ordinate the work of the bureaus or to form what has been called "a naval cabinet." The legality of every step proposed to be taken was passed upon by the Attorney General, and it is claimed by friends of Secretary Meyer that the work which he has done has been performed so thoroughly and in such complete accord with the law that it will stay done. The new regulations will require line officers to be in charge of navy yards, and the naval constructors at such yards will hereafter be on the same footing with engineer officers and other staff officers.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. Chamberlain, shows a larger tonnage in United States shipping than under any foreign flag except the British; but the American tonnage registered for foreign trade amounts to only 887,505 tons, a loss of 53,000 tons since last year, and much of the tonnage yet registered is permanently laid up. The Great Lakes employ 2,782,481 gross tons. The total documented shipping of this country on July 1 last comprised 25,688 vessels of 7,388,755 gross tons. The British tonnage was 18,800,000. For mail subsidies, Admiralty subventions and navigation bounties, including shipbuilding and fisheries bounties and retainers for naval reserves, foreign nations now expend annually \$46,896,000. The United States for ocean mails in 1908 paid to American steamers \$1,457,255 and to foreign steamers \$1,228,032.

"Amiable men like Mr. Andrew Carnegie do not realize the danger of such a situation when they talk about reducing or doing away with the Army," said Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., at the alumni banquet of the Virginia Military Institute at the Engineers' Club, New York city, Nov. 13. "We have hardly any troops, and surely not enough to withstand a concerted attack on our coast lines. Congress will not do anything, and there you are."

The annual report of the Secretary of War was completed this week, and will be made public a few days before the assembly of Congress. The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy will come from the printer in a few days. Secretary Meyer has arranged to make it public on Saturday, Dec. 4, two days before Congress meets. The various bureau reports will not be made public until the following week.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., selected for major general, vice Weston, retired on Nov. 13, 1909, was born in Tennessee Nov. 19, 1851, and is second senior brigadier general. He has an excellent record of service, and is the holder of an honor medal, for heroic service during a fight with Indians at Cibicu, Ariz., Aug. 30, 1881, in rescuing, with the voluntary assistance of two soldiers, the wounded under a heavy fire. General Carter at that time was serving as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and acting adjutant of the 6th Cavalry. Part of his regiment came across a band of hostile Apaches and a fight followed. The regiment lost heavily, and temporarily was forced to retreat. A number of wounded men lay exposed to the fire of the Indians, and Lieutenant Carter started to their rescue. Two enlisted men realized the intention of their lieutenant, and placing themselves at his side, the three went out across the sand toward the Indian stronghold under the fire of the Apache rifles. The officer and his two assistants carried all the wounded back to a place of safety. General Carter is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy class of 1873, and was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 8th Infantry June 13, 1873. He was transferred to the 6th Cavalry in 1874, and up to 1897 most of his service was in the West. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1879, captain in 1889, and was appointed an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, in January, 1897. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1898, colonel in April, 1902, and in July, 1902, he was appointed a brigadier general. He is in command of the Department of Luzon, and is not due to retire for age until Nov. 19, 1915.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, who was placed on the retired list for age on Nov. 16, 1909, was born in Prussia, and was appointed to the Naval Academy March 4, 1863. He served during the latter part of 1863 on the famous schooner yacht America and the Marion. During the summer of 1864, while on leave from the Academy, he volunteered for active service. Among other services he was with the Nicaraguan Surveying Expeditions, 1872-3, and had charge of one of the surveying parties and surveyed and examined the routes on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, along the valleys of the rivers Sopota, Ochomoga and Gil Gonzales; also surveyed from the river Serapequi to Greytown, on the east side of the lake, and ran the first straight line of twenty miles through the swamps and jungle back of Greytown to the Atlantic at that town. He served in the Hydrographic Office, 1873; was on the Panama Surveying Expedition, 1874-5, and was executive officer and in charge of the party surveying the upper part of the Chagres River and the middle part of the canal route. He was on special duty in charge of deep sea sounding from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to Brisbane, Australia, and was in command of the coast survey steamer McArthur, 1877-80, on the Pacific coast. After being granted a leave, he was employed by the Tehuantepec Railroad Company to survey and explore for a harbor on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and was engaged afterward in starting the building of a breakwater and railroad at the proposed western terminus of the road. He was in command of the Alert, December, 1897, employed in surveying for the Isthmian Canal Commission, and also in guarding American interests in Nicaragua during the insurrection and war of the winter of 1898. He was in command of the Monterey from May, 1898, to December, 1899, that vessel being the prime factor in inducing the Spaniards at Manila to capitulate without serious resistance, and for this Admiral Leutze (then commander) received a complimentary letter from the Navy Department. He took part in the several engagements with insurrectionists, and notably the action of Zapote Bridge and Olongapo in Subig Bay. In addition to commanding the Monterey, he was commandant of the Cavite Navy Yard from October, 1898, to December, 1900, during which time this Spanish yard was practically re-established. From August, 1899, to December, 1899, he was also in charge of the defenses of the peninsula of San Roque against the insurgents. He was superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., on March, 1901, and later was in command of the Maine and captain of the navy yard, Washington, D.C. His last assignment to duty was as superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, and he will be retained on duty there for the present.

Capt. Lewis C. Heilner, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral on Nov. 16, 1909, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Leutze, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1871. His first ship after graduation was on the Saco, of the Asiatic Fleet. Other assignments from 1874 to 1895 included duty on the Brooklyn, Ossipee, Colorado, in the Coast Survey, on the Portsmouth, at the Naval Observatory and on the Pensacola. From August, 1896, to 1899 he was on the Texas, and then on duty at the navy yard, New York. He was subsequently in command of the Essex, and on duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia; was in command of the Ohio and was commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., and was last assigned to duty as supervisor of naval auxiliaries at the navy yard, New York.

Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., recently promoted a captain by the retirement for age of Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, is one of the youngest captains in the Service. He is one of a group of captains of about the same age—Capt. T. S. Rodgers, H. S. Knapp and W. H. Rodgers. These officers are all of very nearly the same age—fifty-two years—and thus have, in the natural order of things, more than ten years of active service ahead of them before retirement, and about seven years of this, under prospective conditions, will be spent as flag officers. Captain Rush is at present inspector of ordnance at the Boston Navy Yard. He served with credit on the staff of the Naval War College under the presidency of the late Rear Admiral Harry Taylor, and again on the staff of Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, and afterward on the staff of Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N. As a commander, Captain Rush, in command of the Wilmington, won the trophy for ships of that class for both day and night practice and for small arms for the year during which he had command. Afterward, being selected to bring home from Cavite the old U.S.S. Ranger, he made the run of 13,000 miles in sixty-three sea days under sail and steam. It is expected that Captain Rush will be ordered to a battleship command upon the conclusion of his present tour of duty.

Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., who has been ordered placed on the retired list for age on Nov. 20, 1909, was born in St. Louis, and appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863. After graduating in 1867 he was assigned to the Minnesota on a special cruise. From January, 1868, to April, 1870, he served on the Wateree, Powhatan, Onward and Resaca, of the South Pacific Station. He was on duty on the Wateree when she was driven ashore during the earthquake at Arica, Peru, in August, 1868, and was commended for his services there

by Commander Gillis. From October, 1870, to September, 1875, he was on the Narragansett cruising and surveying in the Pacific under Comdr. R. W. Mead, and on the coast of Lower California under Comdr. George Dewey. He served at the Torpedo Station, Newport, in the Hydrographic Office, on duty with the Panama-Inter-oceanic Survey, and commanding the receiving ship Relief. He was subsequently, among other duties, on the Juniata, Monongahela, Trenton, coast survey steamers McArthur and Hasser and the training ship Jamestown. He was on special duty in 1893 as assistant to Commodore R. W. Meade, representative of the Navy Department on the Board of Management of the U.S. Government exhibit, and was later the representative of the board. He was executive officer of the Atlanta in 1894, of the Richmond in 1896, and of the Monadnock in February, 1896. He was hydrographic inspector, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, to 1898, and in the summer of the latter year he was ordered to command the Bennington. He took possession of Wake Island for the United States, and later took charge of Guam. In 1899 he served in the Philippines, and during the summer of 1900 he was in North China. He was in command of the battleship Indiana in 1906, and his last assignment to duty was as commandant of the 5th Naval District and of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Taussig, U.S.N., on Nov. 20, 1909, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree becomes senior rear admiral. The senior captain is now Hugo Osterhaus.

Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Nov. 20, 1909, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Taussig, was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed a midshipman in the Navy July 26, 1866. He was graduated from the Naval Academy June 7, 1870, and assigned to duty on the Nipic, on the North Atlantic Station. He has served at the navy yard, Portsmouth; on the Monongahela, South Atlantic Station; on the Lancaster, on coast survey duty, on the Constitution, of the Training Squadron; at the Naval Academy, on special duty at Philadelphia, on the Dolphin, at the Torpedo Station, and on the Pensacola, of the North Atlantic Station. He was on the Omaha, of the Asiatic Station, to March, 1891, and on special duty in Europe to November, 1891. He next served on electrical duty at the navy yard, New York, and from November, 1891, to April, 1898, was on the Atlanta, Minneapolis, on the North Atlantic and European Stations, and at the Naval War College. He was executive officer of the Panther, April to October, 1898; was executive officer of the New York to November, 1900, and was subsequently in command of the Alliance and Denver, and was also in command of the Rhode Island during the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the navy yard, New York.

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d U.S. Cav., who was placed on the retired list on Nov. 15, 1909, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Mississippi May 14, 1869, and was appointed to the Army as a second lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901. He had previously served as a commissioned officer in the 1st Mississippi Volunteers and the 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection.

Major Charles G. Dwyer, 17th U.S. Inf., who has been placed on the retired list for disability incident to the Service, was born in Texas, Feb. 10, 1862. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 21st Inf., July 1, 1886, and his first assignment to duty was on the frontier at Fort Bridger, Wyo. Among other duties he served as military attaché at the U.S. Legation at Mexico; was major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 1st Texas Volunteers in 1898 and 1899, and when promoted captain, 3d U.S. Inf., in 1899, served with his regiment in the Philippine Insurrection. He is a graduate of the torpedo school, and also of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th U.S. Cav., will go on the retired list on Dec. 16, 1909. He stands No. 2 on the list of chaplains, and has the rank of major. He was born in Ohio, Aug. 20, 1859, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army, Aug. 16, 1897.

Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., lately in command of the Department of California during the sickness of Major Gen. John F. Weston, has been found physically disqualified for active service and will be retired. Colonel Pratt, while taking the ninety-mile horsemanship test in the Philippines last year, near Pasay, fainted and fell from his horse about an hour after starting out, and was unable to complete the test.

ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has for several years found the system under which condemned stores have been turned in at the different arsenals burdensome and expensive. Fully seventy-five per cent of these stores have been found to be so injured or obsolete that they are valueless. They consist of a great variety of articles which are often shipped in necessarily small quantities, weighing in many cases only ten or fifteen pounds, and as freight rates are charged at the rate of one hundred pounds for the shipment, these returns cause a very considerable needless expense. G.O. 224, W.D., issued this week, directs that these stores be turned in to post ordnance officers when they have accumulated sufficiently to amount to a shipment. This will leave obsolete articles or those needing repairs. Surplus ordnance stores in like manner, when they accumulate in sufficient quantity to make an economic shipment, will be sent to the nearest arsenal by order of the department commander.

The Army Ordnance Department has ordered that the front sight cover on the Springfield rifle be made of a thicker piece of metal, to give opportunity for proper tempering. It has been found in use that the present sight cover is often broken and put out of order because of its extreme thinness. It is believed that it can be materially improved without in any way detracting from its effectiveness.

During the months of September and October, 1909, the Ordnance Board tested and rejected a separate loading tray for six-inch guns, model of 1900, recommending instead a cylindrical tray with a projecting handle at right angles, which is found not only to afford complete protection, but to facilitate loading.

At Frankford Arsenal all machines for manufacturing caliber .30, model of 1906, ammunition have been altered so as to provide for canneluring the bullet. About one-half of the bullets used in the manufacture of caliber .38, revolver ball cartridges, are now turned, cannelured and knurled in the same machine which has improved their accuracy and reduced their cost. The manufacture of the side opening type of bandoleers has been undertaken and all new bandoleers now manufactured are of this type. A bandoleer cutting and folding machine has been perfected and cuts and folds all of the side opening bandoleers.

leers manufactured at this arsenal. The manufacture of caliber .45 blank cartridges, model of 1908, ammunition is now in progress. A new design of paper box for calibers .38 and .45 revolver ball cartridges has been perfected and is in use for packing all revolver ball cartridges. A shipment to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground has been made of fifteen Frankford Arsenal shell tracers. Further progress awaits the outcome of the test.

At Rock Island Arsenal revolver holsters, experimental, for officers' belts have been manufactured and sent to the Cavalry Board for test; also holsters, design of Capt. R. S. Wells, 14th Cav. Despatch case, model of 1909, has been adopted for manufacture. The bearing surfaces of sear, trigger, cocking piece and receiver of U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, hereafter are to be polished smooth and honed in order to avoid "creep," etc. Clearance to be made in future manufacture between the barrel, stock, upper band and hand guard, in order to avoid binding and slight buckling of the barrel which produces inaccurate shooting. The trigger pull of the U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, has been changed to a minimum of four pounds and a maximum of five pounds. The design of an experimental butt plate, with compartments in the stocks for the purpose of carrying certain spare parts, is in progress. Watertown Arsenal has manufactured an experimental door for dust guard for ten-inch disappearing carriage, L.F., model of 1896, 200 top carriages for twelve-inch mortar carriage, model of 1896 M1, and four steel castings for barrel rolls.

Springfield Armory has manufactured 304 sets of equalizing pipes and eighty sets of parts for attaching elevation quadrant to twelve-inch mortar carriage, model of 1896 M1; added fixed chamber tray to ten-inch gun, No. 2, model of 1900, 24 steel castings for six-inch howitzer carriage, model of 1908, and six steel castings for six-inch disappearing carriage, L.F., model of 1898. It has in preparation a pamphlet on instructions for mounting, using and caring for twelve-inch mortar carriage, model of 1908, and on instructions for mounting, using and caring for fourteen-inch disappearing carriage, L.F., model of 1907. It has added fixed chamber tray to ten-inch gun, No. 2, model of 1900, designed and manufactured a special sleeve for mounting fifteen-pounder gun, model of 1898, No. 13, on barbette carriage, model of 1903, No. 65; manufactured hydraulic buffer for shot truck for ten-inch disappearing carriage, L.F., model of 1896, and made further tests of experimental shot hoist, for twelve-inch barbette carriage, model of 1892.

REPORT ON MAXIM SILENCER.

An interesting report has been received from the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey in regard to the Maxim silencer, which has been thoroughly tested on the Army rifle. The conclusion is that the silencer in its present form be not adopted for use in the Service, but that the inventors be invited to see if they cannot perfect it so that it should become an integral piece accurately attached to the rifle barrel and possibly carrying the front sight and bayonet stud. It is also suggested that its size be reduced.

Extensive firings were held on the post range and on the field firing range. On the latter collective fire, using the silencer, was held at the ranges of 2,300, 1,900 and 1,300 yards. The report dwells on the facility of control of the firing line, because of absence of noise. It was demonstrated that the voice could be heard at the firing point above the sound of a number of rifles in action, in which it was possible to give perfectly audible instructions during the periods of most rapid fire. It is also pointed out that the effect of rifle fire on the organs of hearing is much less severe than with the present Service rifle. Experiments were made also to ascertain whether the silencer reduced the flash at night. Without the silencer the normal flash is about twelve inches long and four inches wide, with here and there an occasional increase to two feet or more. With the silencer about one shot in every thirty produced a flash of the same color as the normal flash and about two inches long. The other twenty-nine shots produced an invisible flash. The men were placed as close together as possible, and the observers were sent out to the front and stationed at 200, 350 and 550 yards distant. Without the silencer the flashes were plainly seen, and it was concluded that they would give an enemy a good basis for an estimate as to the extent of the firing line, its strength and location. With the silencer there were no indications to the observers of flashes, even when using a field glass.

It was found that the silencer in rapid firing and skirmish runs somewhat affects the accuracy of sighting, becoming hot and giving rise to radiation that appears as a mirage, which is in many cases annoying. It also affects the aim, making the rifle shoot low and to the right. A higher elevation and different windage were required, the latter being approximately one point at all ranges. The balance of the rifle is somewhat changed also. The attachment of a weight at the muzzle of the piece naturally affects the vibration of the barrel. The report states that this effect would undoubtedly vary with each change in length or weight of the silencer attached, and if such a device is attached to the muzzle of the rifle it will probably reopen the question of the correct length of the rifle barrel. The conclusion is reached that at least sixty-six per cent of the sound of the discharge is eliminated by the silencer. The report states that the main advantages of the silencer are in lessening the recoil, muffling the report at the firing point, and the absence of visible flash when firing at night. The silencer is not adapted to the military rifle. It would be away with the use of the bayonet, as the rifle would be heated just at the time when the action of fixing the bayonet would be required, and in the excitement of a change many silencers would be lost or discarded.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has made the following awards during the week: Fort D. A. Russell—W. W. Keefe, Cheyenne, Wyo., construction of an independent outlet for sewer system, \$8,126. Fort Morgan, Ala.—Douillet and Williams, New Orleans, La., construction of eight cypress tanks, \$2,825. Fort Worden, Wash.—P. M. and J. H. Coyne, Port Townsend, Wash., addition to sewer system, \$8,900. Fort Dupont—M. McManus Contracting Co., Philadelphia, quarters for two company officers, \$10,370; plumbing the same, L. B. Jacobs, Newark, Del., \$1,264; heating, \$992; two double sets quarters for non-commissioned officers, H. C. Clark, Delaware City, Del., \$11,146; plumbing, George Dillion, New York city, \$1,185; heating, Keleher Sons, Philadelphia, \$640.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised this week for the following construction work: Fort Hancock, fire station; Columbus Barracks, extension to mess

and administration building; Fort Omaha, stable for 106 animals, one combined hay shed and granary, one oil house.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Assistant Comptroller decides that the United States should not pay for commutation of quarters, heat and light for an enlisted man of the Army detailed to duty with the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Comptroller Tracewell holds that the Panama Canal government has no right to the earnings of the prisoners held as convicts in the Zone penitentiary, except where the prisoners are working out fines.

In the matter of transporting, at government expense, horses which are the personal property of officers of the Army from the place of purchase to the stations of the officers, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides that officers below the grade of major who provide themselves with suitable mounts at their own expense, as provided by the Act of May 11, 1908, must get those mounts into the military Service at their own expense. The Act of May 11 requires the mounts furnished by officers below the grade of major to be suitable, but it does not prescribe when or where the suitability shall be determined, whether at the time and place of purchase or at the officer's station. If at the officer's station it may happen that the mounts may be declared not suitable and would be rejected; hence in such cases the mounts would never have been in the military Service. The only transportation of horses contemplated by law, says Mr. Mitchell, is the transportation of such horses as belong to and are used by officers in the military Service at the time they changed station, and Par. 1107, Army Regulations, purporting to authorize transportation at government expense of horses not so owned, has not the force of law.

The Comptroller, in answer to an inquiry from Col. Spencer Cosby, major C.E., U.S.A., decides that the board furnished at Beverly, Mass., to three of the White House servants was a proper charge against the appropriation for the Executive Mansion.

It is decided that the service of Capt. William Weigel, 18th Inf., in going from the Philippines under orders to serve as a witness in Chicago, is not foreign service for which extra pay is allowed. The Comptroller says: "His status while in the United States was similar to that of an officer on detached service. I do not think that the increased pay given for foreign service was earned by said officer while he was in the United States as a witness in the case indicated, and I am of opinion that you are not authorized to pay the account presented to you. This case does not come within the principle of the decision of this office in the Schulz case (13 Comp. Dec., 884), but rather within the principle of the decision in the Wigmore case (14 Comp. Dec., 485)."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following officers have been detailed to attend the annual convention of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, to be held at Philadelphia, Dec. 10 and 11, 1909: Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, Major Carl Reichmann and Capt. F. J. Koester.

The Federal law providing for continuous service pay has reference only to such service in the Army. The Militia, therefore, if called into the service of the United States, would not receive continuous service pay for the period of their previous service as Organized Militia. It is entirely competent for the State Militia Regulations to provide for continuous service pay, but this would not govern or apply in any way to the Militia mustered into the service of the United States or when paid from Federal funds.

The grade of artificer has not been abolished, as will be made clear by reference to the Army Reorganization Act of Feb. 2, 1901, wherein this grade is specified for each company of Infantry, but it is optional with the states and territories whether the grade shall be included in the composition of companies of the Organized Militia.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, in his annual report from the Philippines Division, expresses an opinion concerning the Philippine Scouts not altogether agreeing with that of General Carter, which we published Oct. 30, page 230. General Duvall says that, although it is not questioned that fifty-two companies of good American Infantry would be a more effective body than the same number of the Filipinos organized as scouts, such a change could be made only at great expense. "When the facts are examined much will be found in favor of the scout. His pay is one-half that of the American soldier: rations but little more than one-half; he has no bed, mattress, pillow, sheets, crockery, tableware or locker. No posts are built for him: all posts occupied by scouts thus far are either those built by their own labor or abandoned by American troops. There is no expense of bringing the scout from or returning him to the United States. The quartermaster expenses for maintaining a battalion of scouts of 440 men are less than for maintaining an American garrison of 200 men."

General Duvall estimates that for the first enlistment the cost of a scout is less than half that of the American soldier. He says that the object for which the scouts were organized, namely, to furnish an efficient body of native troops at comparatively small cost, and to save American troops a part of the great losses they incur when in the field in tropical countries, is being well accomplished.

General Duvall reports that conditions have been peaceful, as a rule, throughout the archipelago during that period. The only disturbance of any note reported was that occasioned by the acts of lawlessness and piracy committed in and about the islands of Jolo and Basilan by band under the leadership of Jikiri, beginning in December, 1908. In June last an expedition, consisting of two troops and a section of the machine-gum platoon of the 6th Cavalry and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, under command of Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav., was sent out to capture or destroy the bands of outlaws and pirates operating in the districts of Zamboango and Sulu. In the following month a section of Battery E, 2d Field Artillery, joined the expedition. The gunboats Arayat and Paragua and six naval launches co-operated with the troops. Prior to the expedition twenty-nine of the band had been killed, seven captured and ten arrested. In addition to that number, seventeen outlaws, supposed to be a part of Jikiri's band, had been captured on the islands adjacent to Basilan.

About the last day of June it was ascertained that Jikiri and the remaining members of his band were located in a cave on the Island of Patian, immediately south of Jolo. The party was supplied with several days' provisions and a large amount of ammunition. Gen-

eral Duvall says the cave appeared to be almost impregnable against attack. The island was covered with dense brush and the cave was a large, deep one, sloping upward into the mountains. It had four entrances opening on a shelf, which was defended by means of breastworks and was protected above by an overhanging shelf of rock, from which there was no way of getting down to the front of the cave. The slope in front of the cave was steep, ending in a precipice not very far below the cave.

From a knowledge of the Moro character, the report says, the officer in command was satisfied that, sooner or later, the outlaws would make a rush with their barongs, doing as much damage as possible, in an attempt to escape to the brush, killing as many of the attacking party as possible. "In view of the probability," says the report, "that the rush, if made, would be made at night in the form of individuals crawling out of the cave to places near the posts of the sentinels, and would no doubt result in the killing of many of the sentinels and the escape of some of the outlaws, it was determined to charge their strongly fortified position. Accordingly, July 4, 1909, an attack on the cave was made, and resulted in the destruction of all the pirate band, ten in number, as they rushed from the cave. The casualties in the attacking party were two enlisted men of the 6th Cavalry killed, three officers and eleven enlisted men of the 6th Cavalry, five enlisted men of the 2d Field Artillery, and two enlisted men from the gunboat Arayat wounded; a total of two enlisted men killed and three officers and eighteen enlisted men wounded. Two wounded men died afterward from the effects of their wounds."

The commanding officer of the post at Jolo said that the work done by Captain Byram's command was excellent, and will undoubtedly result in a better state of affairs. "Captain Byram's action in rushing the outlaws," says he, "was wise, brought about the success of the expedition, and undoubtedly saved many lives." We have already published several accounts of this affair, the latest appearing in our issue of Nov. 13, page 285.

WHAT COLONEL GLENN PROPOSES.

We cannot say how far the Infantry of the Army approves of the letter sent by Lieut. Col. Edward F. Glenn, 23d Inf., to colonels of Infantry last December, now nearly a year ago, but we think all will agree that it is unfortunate that it should find its way into print. It is calculated to create an unfavorable impression in Congress, and so far as it goes it tends to discredit the statement with which we have sought to defend the Army, namely, that it is not engaged in any lobbying to secure an increase. The purpose of Colonel Glenn's letter was to effect an organization of Infantry and raise funds to employ representatives in Washington to secure by legislation an enlargement of the Infantry arm. After several days consideration of the matter Secretary Dickinson announced, on Nov. 17, that he would take no steps to have Colonel Glenn called to account for the statements made by him in the letter referred to. Colonel Glenn calls attention to the following measures now before the Infantry for consideration: An increase of thirty regiments in the Infantry; the appointment of a Chief of Infantry; the passage of the extra officers' bill, and the amalgamation of the Marine Corps with the Army. As to this last, Colonel Glenn holds that it would destroy esprit de corps with all hope of the future of the Infantry. As to the last he says: "A lieutenant commander of the Navy, recently returned from Washington, where he was lobbying or looking after naval interests, stated to an Infantry officer of this command that 'we must not trust to or believe in a single thing that the Marine Corps said about this amalgamation.' He added: 'I know that they are in favor of it and that they really want to be absorbed one-half into the Infantry and one-half into the Coast Artillery, because I have heard them discussing it among themselves."

Colonel Glenn further says: "Every one knows, and says plainly, that when the Infantry get together and work together they can get anything they want. The time has come when circumstances have forced us together. It only remains for us to perfect our organization by selecting suitable and easily replaced leaders. We have no men or set of men who can perform this work for us so well as our colonels or commanding officers of our regiments, who are our natural and logical heads and counselors. We are looking to you to take the necessary action, which, I may add, will probably be taken without you in case you fail or hesitate."

Colonel Glenn believes and says that "those who have failed to recognize that this is an age of advertisement of everything and everybody who wants something have failed." He proposes that the Infantry colonels should get together and combine their efforts to influence Congress. He says: "They must keep us in constant touch with what is being done and contemplated. They must be authorized to employ, and must actually employ, publicity agents for disseminating our wants and necessities before the American people. They must perform other duties, but these are sufficient to indicate the necessity for the existence of such leaders. They should have their legitimate expenses paid, as well as all expenses for publication of Infantry matter. This will require money, and possibly as much as one dollar per month per man, but we have ample funds (several thousand dollars) on hand for present needs."

We are not informed how this plan is to be reconciled with Paragraph 5, Article I, Army Regulations, which requires that such procedure be noted in the military records of those concerned. The Secretary of War has only recently heard of the existence of Colonel Glenn's letter, which is supposed to have been brought to light, not by anyone of those to whom it was addressed, but by someone hostile to Colonel Glenn's plans and desirous of taking the most effective method of defeating them. It would be unfortunate if the excellent purpose of increasing the Infantry should be thus prejudiced.

The U.S.S. New Orleans was placed in commission on Nov. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The U.S.S. Flusser, now at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., has been ordered to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for fitting out. The U.S.S. Dixie and Castine have been assigned to duty in connection with towing the seven new submarine boats, now being delivered at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., from Boston to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. The U.S. submarines Plunger, Viper, Tarantula and Cuttlefish, now under orders to be placed in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and the Octopus, which will be ordered later, will be formed into a reserve submarine flotilla under the direct charge of the senior submarine commanding officer. This flotilla, however, will in turn be under the command of the commander of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla at the Charleston Yard.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A board of Army officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Capt. Alston Hamilton and Capt. Percy B. Bishop, Coast Art. Corps, and Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins, Ordnance Department, has been appointed to make a study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire-control instruments, range tables and range charts, with a view to determining their probable effect on the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon. The board will receive instructions from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. The board will meet at the proving ground at Sandy Hook.

The Judge Advocate General has this week passed upon several line of duty cases. On the night of Oct. 6, 1909, Sgt. Garland D. Hurd, 69th Co., C.A.C., while on the way to night drill at Fort Monroe, was struck by a Government train, carrying soldiers from one part of the post to another for the purposes of the drill. It is held that he died in the line of duty. On Sept. 15, 1909, Sergeant Monroe visited the quarters of Sergeant Whaley, 6th Inf., at Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont. He had been drinking, and Whaley found it necessary to put him out of the quarters. While doing so he noticed a pistol in Monroe's pocket and tried to take it away from him, but failed to do so. A short time after Monroe left the house a shot was heard, and Monroe was picked up with a death wound in the breast, which was held to be self-inflicted. The death of this man is held to be not in the line of duty, and also to have been the result of his own misconduct. In the case of a private in the 2d Infantry who hanged himself in the guardhouse at Fort Thomas, Ky., although the man had been depressed and acting strangely for several weeks, but without definite symptoms of insanity, it is held that death was not in the line, but resulted from his own misconduct.

Capt. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., who was recently examined by the retiring board at Governors Island, was found to be physically qualified for active service, his condition being the result of temporary illness.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, U.S.A., who is under indictment in the Federal courts on the charge of embezzlement of moneys under his charge, and who pleaded not guilty, will, according to report, change his plea or demur. The total amount involved was \$5,650.94, of which \$4,831.08 is represented by the vouchers presented by Captain Franklin for approval to General Mills and Colonel Scott, who were in turn superintendents of the Military Academy at West Point while Captain Franklin held the office of commissary.

Lieut. A. L. Rhodes, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is constructing an aeroplane. The craft is somewhat on the order of the Wright machine, but has several distinctive features. It will be 26 feet from tip to tip, with 250 feet of supporting surface, and will weigh about 250 pounds. Capt. G. H. R. Gosman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is associated with Lieutenant Rhodes in building the aeroplane, went to Washington to have some of the ideas patented, and also to interest the War Department in the device.

The long record of General Rucker recalls to a correspondent who served under him the still longer record of Army service, active and retired, of Lieut. Michael Moore, U.S.A., retired, who died in 1897 at the age of ninety-seven, after an Army service that began with the war of 1812 and continued for over eighty years. He was for years sergeant and drum instructor of Co. B, Music Boys, at Governors Island. He was born July 4, 1800, and enlisted as a musician, 13th U.S. Infantry, April 30, 1812. He participated in the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813; served in many of the battles of the Northwest and in the defense of Sacket Harbor. He took his discharge May 1, 1817, but re-enlisted Feb. 4, 1819, as musician of Co. A, 2d U.S. Inf. He took part in the Black Hawk War and in the conflicts with the Seminoles. For twenty-eight years, from 1841 to January, 1869, he was stationed at the Governors Island recruiting depot, and in recognition of his long and faithful service was appointed a second lieutenant and placed on the retired list Dec. 15, 1870. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1897. Lieutenant Moore was one of the original members of the Military Society of the War of 1812 and an honorary member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He would have celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of his wedding had he lived a month longer.

The War Department has awarded to Musician Victor Turner, Co. G, 17th Inf., a certificate of merit on account of rescuing a drowning companion at Sweetwater Creek, Ga., in June, 1909. It has also been ordered by the Secretary of War that the papers be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for his action with regard to the awarding of a life-saving medal.

Following a quarrel, Quartermaster Sgt. Roy Ford, U.S.A., on Nov. 12, flung Thomas Mullally, Army clerk, from the third story window of the stone barracks on Alcatraz Island, Cal., and later killed himself by sending a bullet through his head.

WASHINGTON FILTRATION PLANT.

U.S. Engineer Officer, Washington, D.C.

Nov. 17, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There appeared in the Nov. 13 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some misinformation which, if permitted to remain undisputed, would indicate a very inefficient management of the filtration plant in this city. The paragraph referred to is on page 283, discussing the success of the mechanical filtration plant at Fort Myer. In this paragraph a statement is made, in comparing the efficiency of the said plant with the slow sand filtration plant in this city, that "repeated examinations made every six hours during an extended period have shown but forty to fifty colonies of bacteria in a cubic centimeter, whereas in Potomac water, coming from the sand filtration plant in the city of Washington, the usual test shows in a cubic centimeter upward of 3,000 colonies."

The filtration plant in this city was put into operation in October, 1905, and since that time only filtered water has been admitted to the water mains of the city, and daily analyses have been made of samples of water taken from the Potomac River, the three storage and the filtered water reservoirs.

The highest bacterial count per cubic centimeter ever recorded for the filtered water was 900, in February, 1908, when it became necessary to admit from the river to the Washington Aqueduct, on account of the reduction of the storage supply, water of high turbidity, which showed a bacterial count of 90,000 per cubic centimeter. This shows a reduction from 90,000 in the river water to 900 in the filtered water.

This high bacterial count in the filtered water would not have occurred if Congress had provided for the construction of a coagulating plant as originally projected,

but which was not provided by Congress principally on account of the opposition of the medical societies of the city. This opposition has now disappeared, and it is hoped that this year Congress will provide the funds necessary for the construction of the coagulating plant. With such a plant in operation in connection with the sand filters experiments indicate that the bacterial count in the filtered water will, with care, not exceed 100 at any time.

The following table is compiled from the records of this office, showing maximum, minimum and average bacterial counts in the filtered water for the periods stated:

Fiscal year.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1907	200	4	31
1908	900	4	55
1909	160	2	21
1910 (four months)	65	3	22

From the article appearing in the JOURNAL it appears that the bacterial count of forty to fifty in the filtered water effluent of the mechanical filtration plant at Fort Myer is an average for a certain period, probably several months just passed, and for comparison of the efficiencies of the two plants it would be more proper to compare this figure with the average (twenty-two) for the last four months at the Washington filtration plant, when the maximum count observed was only sixty-five.

By what has been said it is not intended to belittle the Fort Myer filtration plant, but to correct the erroneous impression which may have been conveyed concerning the Washington filtration plant. If the bacterial count of the effluent of the Fort Myer plant can be maintained below fifty at all seasons of the year, regardless of the changes in the river water, then that plant will indeed possess a record difficult to surpass.

In 1906 there was analyzed at the hygienic laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service one sample of each of twenty-nine different table waters sold in this city and sixteen samples of filtered water from the Washington filtration plant. The results are published in Bulletin 35 of the hygienic laboratory. For those of your readers who reside in Washington it may be interesting to know that these analyses showed that only eight samples of table waters contained a less number of bacteria per cubic centimeter than the average of the filtered water, and that the average bacterial count of twenty-six of the twenty-nine samples of table waters (three samples being excluded from the average because one showed a count of 5,000 and the others a count classed as "innumerable") was 346, as compared with the average count of thirty-six for the filtered water, the latter being thereby indicated to be much safer than the average of the table water.

The following extract is taken from the same Bulletin: "In our opinion, the sand filtration plant (Washington, D.C.) represents a high degree of engineering skill and intelligent management."

WARREN T. HANNUM, 1st Lieut., Corps of Engrs.

THE NORTH DAKOTA AND DELAWARE.

In an issue of the New York Herald, dated Nov. 16, 1909, there is published an article regarding the comparative performance of the recently tried battleships North Dakota and Delaware, and the claim is made in that article that the Delaware, equipped with reciprocating engines, is a faster and more economical vessel than the North Dakota, equipped with Curtis turbines. The Fore River Ship Building Company, of Quincy, Mass., the builders of the North Dakota, present the following statement of facts, leaving the public to judge of the comparative abilities of the two ships:

	North Dakota.	Delaware.
Fastest run over measured mile.	22.25	21.98
Average of five high runs.	21.83	21.44
Full power trial speed.	21.64	21.56
" " horsepower	31,400	28,600
" " coal consumption, tons per day	583*	578
Nineteen-knot trial coal consumption, tons per day	295	315
Twelve-knot trial coal consumption, tons per day	105	111

*It should be noted that the coal consumption of the North Dakota on the high-speed test is for a somewhat higher speed than the Delaware, and that for small increases of speed near the maximum the coal consumption rapidly increases. It should be further noted that the higher top-notch speed of the North Dakota permits her to reach her destination quicker than the Delaware.

The above speeds and coal consumptions are the facts determined by the Trial Board of the Navy Department.

The steam radii of the two vessels are computed from these official figures and from the fuel capacity of the vessels. As the fuel capacity of each vessel is the same and as the coal consumption of the North Dakota is less, it is quite evident that her steaming radius is greater. There can be no better criterion of the actual abilities of two vessels than shown by the results of the official acceptance trials.

An inspection of the above table shows at once that the North Dakota developed a higher speed than the Delaware on all the high-speed trials, and has the highest speed on the measured mile, the higher average for the five high-speed runs and developed a higher speed during the full power trials.

The table also shows that the North Dakota was the most economical vessel on both nineteen and twelve-knot runs, burning twenty tons less per day on the nineteen-knot run and six tons per day on the twelve-knot run and on the full-speed test, although the coal consumption is slightly less on the Delaware, the speed for the North Dakota is higher.

The statement in the published article that the North Dakota required 34,500 horsepower to maintain 21.64 knots on the high-speed trial is in error. The horsepower actually required was 31,400, as shown in the table.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral William Swift, U.S.N., commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, was in Washington this week in conference with the Navy General Board, in connection with the establishment of naval bases. He also had a conference with the Secretary of the Navy, from whom he learned the President's decision regarding the report of the board of which he was chairman.

Capt. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., will command the new battleship Delaware next spring.

The contract for completing the new drydock at the New York Navy Yard has been awarded to Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins, of Boston. This is the third time that a contract has been entered into for the construction of this dock. The bid submitted by the successful firm was \$1,588,000. The amount of money on hand avail-

able is \$1,260,000. The specifications have been somewhat modified, and the contract is made contingent on the appropriation of more money by Congress. It is estimated that it will require at least \$300,000 additional to complete the work. Should Congress refuse to spend any more money on the dock, it is understood that the Navy Department has so arranged the contract and the specifications that the size of the dock can be reduced so as to bring the cost of the construction within the amount available. The contracting firm undertakes to complete the work in thirty months, and takes over the tools and machinery left on the site by the defaulting company.

The hospital ship Solace, ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., will be manned by merchant officers and crew and commanded by Surg. G. Pickrell. When placed in service and ready for sea the Solace will be assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Cheyenne was placed out of commission Nov. 13 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The U.S.S. Worden, Porter and Biddle were placed in reserve on Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. The Stewart was placed in full commission on Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held their annual meeting in New York on Thursday and Friday of this week. After the transaction of the routine business the papers, of which we have already given a list, were read and discussed. The dinner was held in the evening of Friday. President Frederick T. Bowes, late of the Navy, and now of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, was the presiding officer.

The following telegram was received from the commandant, Naval Station, Key West: "Hurricane northeast Jamaica Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 10 and 11. Unprecedented rainfall. Jamaica railroads washed out. Telegraph crippled, cable broken. Five hundred thousand bananas lost. U.S.S. Eagle smashed into pier and towed off by English cruiser Scylla. Fruit steamers Bradford and Amada ashore. Amada floated. Bradford still on."

Information is desired by the U.S. Navy Department as to the whereabouts of Miss Elizabeth Watts, formerly of Buffalo, N.Y. She is named as beneficiary of Charles Edward Watts, bugler on board the U.S.S. Wilmington, whose death on Nov. 16, 1909, at Shanghai, China, was reported to the Navy Department. As soon as the Department was notified of the death the officials telegraphed Miss Watts in Buffalo, but were notified that she had moved and her present whereabouts were unknown. Watts enlisted on Aug. 12, 1908, giving his home address as Belmont Park, L.I., and naming his sister as his next of kin and beneficiary.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination Dec. 14-15 to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant (male), Naval Observatory, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, at \$1,400 per annum, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they occur.

Another example of the value of the submarine bell is reported by Capt. M. Nolan, of the tug Wallula, in the U.S. Hydrographic Bulletin for Nov. 10, 1909, issued by the Navy Department. Captain Nolan says: "On Oct. 23, 1909, at noon, weather misty and foggy, light S.S.E. wind, and objects visible about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; when about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of Columbia River lighthouse, Oregon, could see the steam coming out of her whistle, but could not hear it. On going below the water line could hear the submarine bell very plainly. Heard the bell when $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away." Another report in the Bulletin is that on the successful use of oil to calm seas reported by 2d Officer Lowson, of the British steamer Delaware, who says: "Oct. 23 and 24, 1909, picked up the dismasted German schooner Johanna, and while towing her from latitude $49^{\circ} 50' N.$, longitude $5^{\circ} 30' W.$ to Plymouth, during a strong gale with mountainous seas, used vegetable oil from the forward pipes, they being close to the water, with much success in smoothing the seas."

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.: Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment. Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Bureau of Navigation. Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance. Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete table published on pages 335, 336 and 337:

Eagle, arrived Nov. 15 at Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Supply, arrived Nov. 16 at Shanghai, China.

Hist., sailed Nov. 16 from Key West, Fla., for Manzanillo, Cuba.

Locomidas, sailed Nov. 16 from Sewall Point, Fla., for Charleston, S.C.

Helena and Samar, arrived Nov. 17 at Swatow, China.

Sterling, arrived Nov. 17 at Newport News, Va.

Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes, sailed Nov. 17 from Pensacola, Fla., for Charleston, S.C.

Vicksburg, arrived San Jose de Guatemala Nov. 18.

Marcellus, sailed from Newport News for New Orleans Nov. 17.

Dixie, sailed from Charleston for Philadelphia Nov. 19.

Helena and Samar, sailed from Swatow for Amoy Nov. 19.

Vestal, sailed from New York for Hampton Roads Nov. 19.

Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes, arrived at Key West Nov. 19.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths were reported to the president of the Navy Relief Association on Nov. 17:

Frederick A. Abercrombie-Miller, commander, U.S.N., retired, died Nov. 8, 1909, in New York.

Irwin Leroy Curtis, hospital apprentice, first class, died Oct. 31, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Ira Hart, master-at-arms, third class, U.S.N., died Nov. 9, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Robert W. Milligan, rear admiral, retired, died Oct. 14, 1909, at Annapolis, Md.

John Ransom, fireman, second class, died Sept. 24, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Relief.

William H. Wright, yeoman, second class, died Sept. 27, 1909, while attached to the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Patton detached duty Virginia; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty as assistant to inspector of machinery.

Ensign R. S. McDonald detached duty Ohio; to duty connection fitting out New Orleans, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign R. E. Gillmor detached duty St. Louis; to duty connection fitting out New Orleans, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Midshipn. C. A. Schipper detached duty Paducah; to duty Wisconsin.

Midshipn. W. E. Sherlock, jr., detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Paducah.

Surg. G. Pickrell detached duty connection fitting out So- lace; to duty in command Solace when placed in service.

Chief Gun. C. F. Ulrich when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. E. W. Furey to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. Sperle detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty connection fitting out North Dakota, and duty on board as electrical gunner when placed in commission.

Mach. W. S. Falk to duty Olympia.

Chief Mach. W. J. Trevor to Naval Hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for observation and treatment.

Pharm. T. W. Scott detached duty connection fitting out Solace; to duty on board Solace when placed in service.

NOV. 13.—Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig detached duty commandant of 5th Naval District and of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home, and placed upon the retired list of officers from Nov. 13.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Léutze placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 16, 1909.

Capt. W. A. Marshall to duty as commandant of 5th Naval District and of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Boyd commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 24, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Chase commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 24, 1909.

Lieut. A. W. Pressey, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers from Nov. 11, 1909.

Ensign B. L. Canaga to temporary duty Indiana, connection with crew of Michigan, and duty on board Michigan when placed in commission.

Midshipn. W. D. Breton orders of Oct. 27, 1909, to duty connection Michigan, revoked.

Midshipn. L. C. Stark detached duty Montana; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Med. Dir. T. H. Streets placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 20, 1909.

Surg. E. M. Blackwell detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty fitting out Solace, and duty on board when placed in service.

Surg. R. C. Halcomb detached duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty fitting out Solace, and duty on board when placed in service.

Surg. W. M. Garton detached duty Ohio; to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. G. L. Angeney to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

P.A. Surg. P. E. McDonnell detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; granted sick leave three months.

P.A. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached duty Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; to duty fitting out Solace, and duty on board when placed in service.

Asst. Surg. L. M. Schmidt detached duty navy yard, Charles-ton, S.C.; to duty fitting out Solace, and duty on board when placed in service.

Asst. Surg. G. F. Clark detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.; to duty fitting out Solace, and duty on board when placed in service.

Chief Gun. R. E. Simonson to duty works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., and additional duty Torpedo Testing Station, Sag Harbor, L.I.

NOV. 15.—Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball detached duty member of naval examining and naval retiring boards, Washington, D.C., and continue on other duties.

Capt. A. G. Dillingham detached duty command Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty member of naval examining and naval retiring boards, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

Ensign V. V. Woodward detached duty command Biddle; to duty connection fitting out Reid, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign R. L. Walker and Midshipman C. C. Ross detached duty command Blakely; to duty connection fitting out Smith, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Midshipman H. T. Markland detached duty Worden; to duty connection fitting out Reid, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. A. McMillan detached duty as general storekeeper and pay officer, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to duty as pay officer and general storekeeper, naval station, Guam, M.I.

Passed Asst. Paymr. H. D. Lamar detached duty pay officer and general storekeeper, naval station, Guam, M.I.; to home and wait orders.

Carpenters W. R. Thomas, A. G. Merrill, S. L. Lovett, W. E. Fitzgerald, C. P. Baker, J. G. McPherson, H. V. C. Wetmore, M. M. Saylor, H. Dutchie, A. Bledsoe, C. R. Barr, D. A. Shea and F. J. Wilson appointed carpenters in the Navy from Nov. 15, 1909.

Paymr. Clerk L. S. Sutliff appointment as paymaster's clerk dated Nov. 12, 1907, duty naval station, Guam, M.I., revoked.

Paymr. Clerk G. A. Wleox appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy dated June 26, 1908, duty Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., revoked, and appointed a paymaster's clerk from Nov. 29, 1909, duty naval station, Guam, M.I.

Paymr. Clerk F. Delaney appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, settle accounts Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk S. H. Knowles appointment as a paymaster's clerk dated Aug. 11, 1908, duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., revoked.

NOV. 16.—Rear Admiral C. P. Rees commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Oct. 25, 1909.

Comdr. V. Blue commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1909.

Comdr. L. H. Chandler commissioned a commander in the Navy from Nov. 16, 1909.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey detached duty command Dupont; to home and granted leave one month.

Ensign W. C. Barker to duty Milwaukee.

Paymr. S. E. Barber commissioned a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from May 25, 1909.

Passed Asst. Paymr. L. N. Wertenbaker commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant, from Sept. 15, 1909.

Civil Engr. L. M. Cox detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., as assistant to Bureau.

Chief Btms. J. Heil, H. P. Rahbusch and C. K. R. Clausen commissioned chief boatswains in the Navy from July 30, 1909.

Chief Gun. T. Smith detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Georgia.

Chief Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner detached duty Georgia; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for operation and treatment.

Chief Mach. F. P. Mugan commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from March 3, 1909.

NOV. 17.—Lieut. R. Williams to duty connection fitting out Michigan, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Med. Dir. T. H. Streets, retired, detached duty member of Naval Retiring Board; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. S. L. Benthon to duty Connecticut as assistant to pay officer.

Carp. C. P. Baker detached duty Galveston; to temporary duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Carp. A. Bledsoe detached duty Annapolis; to temporary duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 Carp. S. L. Lovett to temporary duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.
 Carp. J. G. McPherson to temporary duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Carp. H. V. C. Wetmore detached duty Constellation; to temporary duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Carp. M. M. Saylor to temporary duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Carp. H. Duthie detached duty, naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to temporary duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Carp. W. E. Fitzgerald detached duty Missouri; to temporary duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Carp. D. A. Shea detached duty Olympia; to temporary duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
 Carp. J. L. Jones detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Minnesota.
 Mach. P. J. Solon detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Wisconsin.

NOV. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hough detached Idaho; to Virginia as executive officer.

Comdr. G. R. Salisbury to command Mohican and Monterey.
 Comdr. H. P. Jones to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas detached Maryland; to naval hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter, M.C., detached 1st Brigade Marines, Philippines Islands; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, when discharged treatment, naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to wait orders.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock to South Carolina.

Midshipman E. R. Norton detached New Hampshire; to Paducah.

Midshipman C. M. Dolan detached Paducah; to New Hampshire.

Midshipman R. G. Thomas detached Paducah; to Wisconsin.
 Midshipman J. A. Nelson detached Wisconsin; to Paducah.

P.A. Surg. R. G. Heiner detached Albany; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Carp. C. S. Taylor detached Connecticut; to duty in office of superintending constructor, works of Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md.

Gun. W. Cronan detached Rainbow and First Torpedo Flotilla; to California.

Chief Carp. J. H. Gill detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Connecticut.

Carp. W. H. Sampson to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Crap appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; settled accounts, navy pay office, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., from Dec. 7, 1909.

Paymr. Clerk G. A. White appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., from Dec. 10, 1909.

Paymr. Clerk G. McBlair appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty settling accounts of U.S. Atlantic Submarine Fleet.

S.O. 19, SEPT. 17, 1909, U.S.M.C.
 1. Publishes a table which exhibits the result of the Marine Corps rifle competition held at Sea Girt, N.J., June 26, 1909.

2. Appropriate badges will be issued to the competitors named, in accordance with Par. 275, Small Arms Firing Regulations, U.S. Army, 1908.

3. The Small Arms Firing Regulations, U.S. Army, 1908, provide that the Army rifle team (to which the Marine Corps rifle team corresponds) shall be composed of enlisted men. These regulations, however, permit commissioned officers to fire with the enlisted men and provide that "any commissioned competitor making a score equal to or greater than that of any enlisted member of the team will receive a medal like that awarded to such member." In the table the prize-winning officer is given the same order as that given to the enlisted competitor whose score is equalled or exceeded, the fact that the order is that of a commissioned competitor being indicated by the letter "a" accompanying the numeral representing the order.

Marine Corps Rifle Competition for the Target Year 1909.

No. 1. Goliwas, Peter J., private, total 435, gold medal.
 No. 2. Burdette, Cornelius L., gunnery sergeant, total 428, gold medal.

No. 3. Baptist, Henry, gunnery sergeant, total 426, gold medal.

No. 4. O'Brien, John, private, total 424, gold medal.

No. 5. Andrews, John J., sergeant, total 417, silver medal.

No. 6. Schriber, Ollie M., sergeant, total 413, silver medal.

No. 7. Hagen, Andrew, corporal, total 413, silver medal.

No. 8. Marks, Joseph, private, total 411, silver medal.

No. 9. Farnham, George W., private, total 409, silver medal.

No. 10. Ellsworth, Harry A., gunnery sergeant, total 409, silver medal.

No. 11. Rugh, Otis, private, total 408, silver medal.

No. 12. Doermann, Albert J., private, total 403, silver medal.

Commissioned Officer Prize-Winner.

No. 6-a. Merriam, Sydney A., first lieutenant, total 416, silver medal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 11.—First Lieut. of Engrs. J. E. Dorry granted seven days' extension leave.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach ordered to the Acushnet for temporary duty, and to return to the Androscoggin upon the return from leave of Lieutenant of Engineers Dorry.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

NOV. 12.—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs detached from the Manning and ordered to command the Thetis.

Capt. A. J. Henderson detached from command of the Thetis, upon relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Lieut. R. C. Weightman detached from temporary duty on the Apache, and ordered to resume regular duties on the Yankesac, reporting not later than the 30th instant.

Senior Capt. D. P. Foley granted thirty days' extension leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotzschmar granted six days' leave from Nov. 22.

NOV. 13.—Second Lieut. T. G. Crap detached from the Itasca and the School of Instruction, as of Dec. 1, ordered to the Manning, and granted thirty days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. C. M. Gabbett granted thirty days' leave from Dec. 19, with permission to apply for an extension.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman granted thirty days' leave en route to the Gresham.

NOV. 16.—Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox granted ten days' leave.

Cadet P. D. Johnston, resignation accepted.

NOV. 17.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson ordered to the Androscoggin for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Eben Barker granted seven days' leave.

A course of lectures on military law was inaugurated at the Service Depot of the Revenue Cutter Service, Arundel Cove, Curtis Bay, on Nov. 15. The following officers of the Revenue Cutter Service were designated to form the first class for the purpose of attending these lectures: Capt. J. H. Brown, Capt. J. C. Gantwell, Capt. J. M. Moore, Capt. R. O. Crisp, 1st Lieut. John Boedeker, 2d Lieut. F. L. Austin, 2d Lieut. R. G. Weightman, 2d Lieut. W. F. Towle, Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. N. Zastrom, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotzschmar, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Meyers, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. H. M. Hepburn, 3d Lieut. of Engrs. W. H. Duran, and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson. Comdr. W. O. Hulme, U.S.N., of the Judge Advocate General's Office, Navy Department, delivered several lectures on the history of military law, taking up particularly the subjects of charges and specifications, the examination of witnesses, and the relevancy of evidence. Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds, U.S.R.C.S., took up the subjects of

the duties of the various officers and members of the Revenue Cutter Service courts, as well as the sentences and punishments to be awarded. Mr. E. P. Harrington, of the Division of Revenue Cutter Service, discussed the subject of military law in its application to Revenue Cutter Service courts, detailing the powers and limitations of these courts, the procedure, and evidence as applied to them, concluding the series by a lecture on the subject of revision and the action of the reviewing authority. The officers and cadets at the School of Instruction attended some of the lectures. Later on arrangements for another course of lectures will be made.

Upon the receipt of a request from New York on Nov. 17 Mr. MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, issued an order to the Revenue Cutter Service to dispatch a revenue cutter in search of Col. John Jacob Astor's missing yacht, the Nourmahal. The Nourmahal was last heard of on Nov. 8 when she left Port Antonio, Jamaica, and anxiety has been felt in New York for her safety owing to the recent hurricane in those waters. Capt. W. G. Ross, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, immediately cabled to Capt. S. B. Winram, commanding the revenue cutter Algonquin, stationed at San Juan, P.R., to cruise in search of the yacht.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGOONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Quincy, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. More, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthold, San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., Out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

DEWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry, San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. H. H. Uberroth, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry, San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Reed, Baltimore. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg, Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley, New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Norfolk, Va.

PALMICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake, San Pedro, Cal.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Lieut. W. A. Whittier, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Port Townsend, Wash.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis, Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCORA—Capt. K. W. Perry, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison, Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. C. S. Cochran, At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, 1909.

Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid entertained at luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, Mrs. William M. Crose, Mrs. Nathan W. Post, Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Mrs. Edward L. Beach, Mrs. Frank Cook, Mrs. Xavier Smith and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw. After luncheon bridge was played, and prizes, an antique mirror and a cut-glass dish, awarded Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Kite. Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell was a luncheon hostess at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, Thursday. The place-cards were dainty hand-painted jousts. Covers were laid for Mrs. Kite, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. Gates McAlpine Wilson, Mrs. Kinkaid, Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Harry H. Balthis. Miss Margaret Parker entertained at luncheon Thursday for her house guest, Miss Margaret Rhodes Carter, of Kentucky. The guests included Miss Mary Hope, Mrs. Margaret Van Patten, Misses Kate and Helen Du Bois, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Galt and Miss Marie Harwood (of Richmond). In an after-luncheon guessing contest Miss Mary Hope was awarded a hand-painted cardcase.

Mrs. Allen M. Cook was hostess at a card party at Fort Norfolk, Friday afternoon, for Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, Mrs. Crose, Mrs. Kite, Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, Miss Lily Leigh, Mrs. William Cooke, Mrs. Fritz Sandoz and Mrs. Charles Bradshaw. The prizes were awarded Mrs. Crose, Miss Leigh and Mrs. Webster. The place-cards were laid for Mrs. Kite, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. Gates McAlpine Wilson, Mrs. Kinkaid, Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Harry H. Balthis. Miss Margaret Parker entertained at luncheon Thursday for her house guest, Miss Margaret Rhodes Carter, of Kentucky. The guests included Miss Mary Hope, Mrs. Margaret Van Patten, Misses Kate and Helen Du Bois, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Galt and Miss Marie Harwood (of Richmond). In an after-luncheon guessing contest Miss Mary Hope was awarded a hand-painted cardcase.

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ball team, reached Raleigh on Saturday morning in charge of Payms. Ellsworth Van Patten, F. T. Foxwell and Surg. J. B. Mears, the reason for

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18, 1909.

Three midshipmen of the second class were dropped last week for inaptitude, Stanley H. H. Ashford, of Honolulu, H.T., John P. Hyman, South Carolina, and William H. Jouett, California.

A number of midshipmen are victims of chickenpox and are in an isolated camp near the Naval Hospital. None of the cases are severe and several are on the road to recovery.

The Navy will not enter crews in the big intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie next spring. This decision has been reached by the Athletic Association executive committee. The change in plan is something of a surprise, as the announcement was made that every effort would be made to enter both senior and junior crews. It is thought that the committee's present recommendation will be approved by the Superintendent.

Sergeant Bailey, U.S.M.C., of the Marine Barracks here, died Sunday in Washington. He is survived by a widow, who was a Miss Jones, of Annapolis, and a daughter, Miss Frances Bailey.

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. E. King, a son was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert Livingston Denig, U.S.M.C., Nov. 11. Lieutenant Denig is now attached to the U.S.S. Missouri at the Boston yard.

Congrat. and Mrs. John Hood entertained at their quarters on the U.S.S. Santee Wednesday afternoon at a large reception. Mrs. Hood was assisted by Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, Mrs. H. F. Bryan, Mrs. C. B. Brittain, Mrs. G. R. Marwell, Mrs. D. W. Wurtzbaugh, Mrs. D. N. Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Austin M. Knight and Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, all of the Navy; Mrs. Richard Morton, of "Mt. Severn"; Mrs. John Wirt Randall, Mrs. Daniel Randall and Mrs. Nevett Steele, Mrs. Fairfield, wife of Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, U.S.N., will leave here shortly to join her husband at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

In a fast, varied and interesting game Saturday afternoon the Naval Academy won from Western Reserve by 17 to 6. The visitors scored first, the ball being carried to Navy's ten-yard line on the most brilliant and accurately executed play of the new football ever seen here, a kick formation, criss-cross and pass that yielded forty yards. The ball went over on the next play, around the Navy's left end. Richardson scored for the Navy, but the goal was missed. In the second half the midshipmen clearly outplayed the visitors and scored two touchdowns, Richardson carrying the ball over in both instances. Dalton kicked both goals. Dalton and Erwin gained many yards for the Navy. The duel of punts, Dalton for the Navy, was very even. The Navy offense was the best this year, and proved that the team is fully up to the standard of former seasons. The Navy lineup: Cobb, Hamilton, I.e.; King, I.t.; Brand, I.g.; Weems, c.; Wright, r.g.; Loftin, Merring, r.t.; Reifsneider, Carey, Cochran, r.e.; Erwin, q.b.; Dalton, Sowell, l.h.; Austin, Rodes, r.h.; Richardson, f.b.

Billy Lush, a former Yale basketball and baseball star, arrived in Annapolis Tuesday to take charge of the work of coaching the Naval Academy team. Lush coached the midshipmen last year. The Navy five sustains an irreparable loss through the injury to Midshipman Wilson in the Villanova football game. He was decidedly the strongest basketball player in the Academy, especially accurate in shooting goals from the foul line. Midshipman Bernard O. Wills is captain of the team. Interest in the game this year has redoubled because of the probability of a game with West Point in February. The schedule will be: Dec. 4, Baltimore Medical College; 11, U. of Penn.; 18, Georgetown; 24, open; 31, N.Y. University; Jan. 8, City College of N.Y.; 15, Manhattan College; 22, Georgetown; 29, open; Feb. 5, U. of Va.; 12, U. of Delaware; 19, St. John's of N.Y.; 22-26, probable game with West Point.

Suffering from an attack of acute appendicitis, Midshipman Frank R. Sessions, second class, was taken to the Naval Hospital Tuesday, where an operation was performed by Surg. John H. Iden. Lieut. E. Berkley Iglesias, U.S.A., former commandant of St. John's College battalion, arrived home Tuesday. He has been a patient for some six months at the Walter Reed Hospital at Tacoma Park, Washington, D.C. He made the trip, accompanied by hospital nurse and Mrs. Iglesias, and is said to be quite comfortable and in good spirits.

Mrs. Eloise Roman, mother of Mrs. Hepburn, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn, U.S.N., will spend the winter here with her daughter.

Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, injured in the Navy-Villanova game, remains without any special change since the operation upon his vertebrae was performed.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1909.

The members of the first class, accompanied by Captains Henry and Long and Lieutenant De Armond, attended the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York city, last Wednesday evening, as did also number of the officers and ladies of the post. Officers' chargers and polo ponies were judged during their visit. On Saturday afternoon the returns of the Yale-Princeton football game were posted in the area of barracks, and much pleasure was shown over the resulting victory for Yale.

Cadet Torrey, of the first class, whose engagement to Miss Alice T. Buckley, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Buckley, of Washington, has just been announced, acted as best man for his brother, Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, whose marriage to Miss Elizabeth Trescott of Washington, occurred in that city last Wednesday. At the conclusion of the first tournament of the Evening Bridge Club last Wednesday, the first, second and third prizes were awarded, respectively, to Captain Wooten, Mrs. Fiebeger, and Captain Newell. Mrs. S. S. Paine, who made many friends during the four years' tour of her son, Capt. C. H. Paine, at the post, was the guest of Mrs. Nesbitt during the week. On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Robinson entertained for Mrs. Paine at dinner, as did Col. and Mrs. Larned on Monday evening; she was the guest of Mrs. Scott at luncheon on Monday, and of Mrs. Fiebeger on Tuesday. Mrs. Paine joined her son on his return from the Philippines and is now making her home with him at Fort Jay, Governors Island.

Col. Charles G. Treat, the former commandant, spent last Friday at the post. Captain Christian has been a recent visitor, en route to his new station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock, who are spending the Captain's leave with Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott at dinner last Monday evening. Mr. Lindley, of New York, and Lieutenant Yorke, instructor in the English Military Riding School, were guests of Captain Traub at luncheon on Tuesday.

Capt. D. C. Berry, who was operated on for mastoiditis fol-

lowing an attack of grip, was progressing favorably at latest accounts. The operation was performed at the Soldiers' Hospital on Saturday.

The latest post directory gives the assignment of the quarters recently completed at the north end, also of those in the recently completed bachelor building, as follows:

Bachelor building: 1, 8, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, vacant; 9, Capt. Hanner; 11, Lieut. Russell; 13, Lieut. Pettis; 15, Lieut. Frankenberger; 18, 19, Dr. Holden; 20, Lieut. Allin; 21, Capt. L. L. Smith; 22, Lieut. Cooper; 23, Lieut. Thomas; 24, Lieut. Telford; 25, Lieut. Schley; 26, Lieut. Shnyder; 27, Lieut. Stilwell; 28, Lieut. Herman; 29, Capt. C. D. Herron; 30, Lieut. Richardson; 31, Lieut. Bryden; 32, Lieut. Wise; 33, Lieut. Morrow; 34, Lieut. Donavin; 35, Lieut. Case.

Quarters north of cadet barracks: 5, Capt. J. S. Herron; 19, Lieut. Col. Gandy; 21, Col. Larned; 23, Col. Scott; 25, Lieut. Col. Sibley; 27, Lieut. Col. Ruggles; 29, Lieut. Honeycutt; 31, Col. Tillman; 33, Lieut. Col. Gordon; 35, Col. Wood; 37, Lieut. Col. Echols; 39, Col. Fiebeger; 41, Major Carson; 43, Capt. Wooten; 45, Lieut. Anderson; 47, Capt. Ansell; 49, Lieut. Brooke; 51, Dr. Chambers; 53, Dr. Loving; 55, Lieut. Farnum; 57, Lieut. Dunwoody; 59, Mr. McEnany; 61, Capt. Charles; 63, Lieut. Williams; 65, Lieut. McDonald; 67, Lieut. Cross; 69, Lieut. Riggs; 71, Lieut. Jones; 73, Lieut. Fiske; 75, Lieut. Fenton; 77, Mr. Quevedo; 79, Mr. Asensio; 17, Miss Newlands (Post-office); 99, Mr. Egner.

Quarters in angle of cadet barracks: First floor, Lieut. Bull; 2d, Capt. M. F. Smith; 3d, Capt. Long; 4th, Lieut. B. E. Grey. Quarters south of cadet barracks: A, Lieut. Kent; B, Lieut. Moran; C, Lieut. Parker; D, Lieut. Pelet; E, Lieut. Benedict; F, Lieut. Grier; G (1st floor), Mr. Vauthier; H (1st floor), Mr. Jenkins; H (2d floor), Lieut. Manley; 1, Lieut. Nelly; 2, Mr. Adams; 4, Lieut. Gardiner; 6 (1st floor), Mr. Dohs; 8, Chaplain Travers (temporary); 10, Mr. Ward; 12, Lieut. Oliver; 18 (2d floor), Lieut. Zell; 22, Lieut. Glassford; 24, Lieut. H. E. Mitchell; 14, Lieut. W. A. Mitchell; 16, Dr. Oliver; 18 (2d floor), Lieut. Zell; 22, Lieut. Glassford; 24, Lieut. Henry; 26, Lieut. Rehkopf; 28, Capt. Jewett; 30, Lieut. F. H. Smith; 32, Capt. Maybach; 34, Lieut. Gray; 36, Lieut. Morey; 50, Capt. Kean; 52, Capt. Berry; 54, Capt. Hunt; 56, Lieut. De Armond; 58, Capt. Newell; 60, Capt. Henry; 62, Capt. Summerall; 64, Lieut. Collins; 66, Capt. Grove; 68, Capt. Trott; 70, Capt. Lewis; 72, Capt. Nesbitt; 74, Capt. Koehler; 76, Capt. Darragh; 78, Lieut. Wallace; 80, Capt. Pillsbury; 82, Major Robinson; 84, Lieut. Col. Bethel; 86, Capt. Traub.

The Superintendent has received a letter from Mrs. Byrne begging that her son's fatal accident be not allowed to cut short the football season. The decision as to that matter is final, however.

The Reading Club met last Thursday, Nov. 11, with Mrs. Newell. "Thibet" was the subject of the paper read. The Baron and Baroness L. de Graffenreid, Switzerland, and Col. C. T. Homer of New York, were recently at the hotel.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 16, 1909.

The past week has been unusually gay, social functions coming thick and fast. Last Wednesday the Morning Bridge Club had its first meeting with Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, of the Soldiers' Home. This year there are only nine members, instead of twelve. They are Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. James P. Barney, Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Clarence McNeil, Miss Rowen Abbott, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Thomas T. Knox. The club will meet every other week, as before. The prize this week was won by Mrs. Davis, a lovely brass alcohol lamp. Mrs. McCoy, the guest of honor, won a dainty water sketch. Another luncheon on the same day was given by Mrs. Claude E. Brigham. Her guests were Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Mrs. James F. Howell, Mrs. John W. Gulick, Mrs. Richard Williams, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Roland, Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin, Mrs. George Wertenbaker, Mrs. George P. Hawes, Jr., and Mrs. Abbott entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, and Dr. Peed. Thursday morning Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds gave a musical. Those asked to enjoy the good music were Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Wertenbaker, Miss Roland, Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Howell, Miss Cullen, Mrs. Wilson.

Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Winston have returned to the post, but Major Winston leaves again in a few days for a three months' leave to recuperate from a severe case of typhoid fever. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Reynold T. Hall entertained three tables of bridge at the Sherwood. Her guests were Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Coe. The prizes, pretty veil boxes, were won by Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hall. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Nicholls gave a most beautiful progressive bridge supper. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Major and Mrs. Frank Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. The prizes were won by Major and Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Rorebeck.

Friday afternoon Mrs. C. P. Townsley gave a large bridge party for the wives of the officers of the new class and a few others. Those asked to play were Mesdames Coe, Ray, Lincoln, Baker, McCauley, Reynold T. Hall, Wertenbaker, Coleman, Terrell, Coe, Nugent, Bradley, Dengler, Ohnstad, Clark, Wheatley, Tuller, Lull, Brigham and the Misses Roland, Kimberly, Hall, Cullen and Fulton. After the game refreshments were served by Mrs. F. P. Reynolds and Mrs. J. W. Gulick. The prizes, bonbon dishes, were won by Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Wertenbaker, Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. McCauley. Wednesday Mrs. J. A. Mack gave a small musical.

Mrs. M. M. Mills, whose husband has been military instructor at the Virginia Military Institute for the past three years, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck. Mrs. Mills is on her way to join her husband, who has recently been ordered to Fort De Soto. Mrs. Mills was the guest of honor at several functions. Mrs. McCoy, sister of Lieut. J. P. Barney, returned to her home on Monday. Lieutenant Barney's mother, of Jamestown, Va., is spending a week with him. Capt. Stanley D. Embick spent Tuesday here. Major R. P. Davis is in Washington for a few days. Mrs. Fred Coleman, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Carter, left Monday night for a visit to Baltimore. Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley is visiting friends in Washington. Mrs. Ray, who has been the guest of Mrs. George W. Nugent, left for her home last night.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall had

a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George W. Adams gave a dinner for Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Fred Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Barney. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Dengler entertained two tables of bridge, and those who played were Mrs. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Dr. George P. Peed. The prizes were won by Mrs. Nugent and Captain Howell. Saturday evening Dr. Peed gave quite a large dinner party at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Ray, of Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. M. M. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Olive Adams and Lieutenant Goolrick. Another very pretty dinner was given at the Chamberlin Saturday night by Lieut. Walter L. Donahue. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Coe, Lieut. and Mrs. Wertenbaker and Mrs. Roland. After the hop Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck gave a supper at the club in honor of their guest, Mrs. M. M. Mills. To meet Mrs. Mills were Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. Nicholls, Miss Nicholls, Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. F. Lull.

On Monday morning Mrs. Kimberly had a small bridge luncheon for Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Barney, of Jamestown, Va.; Mrs. James P. Barney, Mrs. George P. Hawes, Jr., Mrs. Harrison Hall and Miss Walke. The prizes were won by Mrs. J. P. Barney and Mrs. Ray. On Monday afternoon Mrs. C. C. Carter had a very small and informal tea for Mrs. Theodore Moore, of New York city. Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Coe, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr. Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Miss Florence Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Abernathy and Lieut. Philip Mathews. An unusually pretty dinner was given Saturday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, the color scheme, yellow and green, being beautifully carried through the dinner. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. Mack.

Twenty-nine young lieutenants reported here on the 15th for a year's course. On Sunday a number of orders came that took the post quite by surprise. They take Lieut. and Mrs. Mack to Fort Wright, the Gutries are to go, Lieutenants Goolrick and Rutherford go to the Presidio, Lieutenant Mathews to Fort Wadsworth, and Lieutenant Maynard to Fort Greble. The post people are quite excited over the coming visit of President Taft next Saturday. Mrs. C. E. T. Lull entertained at bridge for Mesdames Davis, Nugent, Mills, Coe, Bradley, Hawes, Rorebeck, Ray, Baker, Lincoln, Coward, McCoy, Williams, Mack, Clark, McCauley, Ohnstad, Terrell and Miss Abbott and Tawley. The prizes were won by Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Mack and Mrs. Terrell. Tea and chocolate were served by Mrs. Frederick Reynolds and Mrs. Wilson. Miss Margaret Walke is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Crawford. Major and Mrs. Walke will join her here before going to their new post, Fort Flagler. On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Barney, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Ray and Dr. George P. Peed. Miss Helen Hazelhurst, of Evanston, Ill., returned to her home on Tuesday.

The parade ground is being raised and graded, and for that reason dress parade was held outside the fort, in the park, on the waterfront, much to the delight of those living outside. The review for the President will be held in the same place.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Nov. 17, 1909.

Miss M. Patterson entertained at Fort Banks in honor of Miss Byrne with a bridge party, on Friday afternoon, followed by a delicious supper. Other guests were Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Mrs. William Burt, Miss Marguerite Ames, Mrs. Robert McManus and Miss Marie Long. Prizes were won by Miss Long, Miss Ames and Miss Byrne. The table decorations were in the form of pumpkin Jack-o'-lanterns and paper turkeys, suggesting the approach of Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett and daughter left Fort Banks on Saturday to visit Lieutenant Bartlett's grandmother, who lives in New Bedford. Riding is a favorite afternoon pastime of officers and ladies at Fort Banks at present.

The Hooker Veterans held their fourth annual reunion at the American House on Saturday evening. Before the banquet a reception was given for Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, Gen. Horatio King, ex-Governor John D. Long, Admiral Swift, commandant of the navy yard, and Col. Robert Patterson, commander of Boston Harbor, and many officers from the Army, Navy and state militia were present. More than three hundred officers sat down to dinner, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Cook, the president presiding. Among the speakers were Admiral Swift, U.S.N., General Sickles, Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., Gen. H. C. King and General Goodale. Among the Service people present were Rear Admiral William Swift, Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, Rear Admiral G. H. Wade, Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, Gen. Henry B. Carrington, Lieut. Comdr. N. C. Twining, Lieut. H. W. Stone, U.S.M.C., Paymr. T. S. O'Leary, Col. R. H. Patterson, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. S. E. Allen, C.A.C., Capt. H. T. Mathews, Capt. John Storck, Capt. Frank S. Long and Lieut. Junnis Pierce.

Miss Margaret Skillings spent Tuesday night with Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Louis A. Guillmet was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Davis, at Fort Strong for several days.

Miss Dyer was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Forrester, of Warren, on Tuesday. Lieut. Paul J. Horton, ordered to Fort Warren, will be accompanied by his bride, whom he married ten days ago. Mrs. Sparrenberger, wife of the post surgeon at Fort Warren, is very sick in a Boston hospital. Miss Frances Newcomb, Miss Randall Murphy, Miss Marie Long and Lieut. Junnis Pierce were guests of Col. and Mrs. Allen at supper Tuesday evening.

On Thursday evening a moving-picture show was given at Fort Warren by the Y.M.C.A., many officers and ladies attending. On Tuesday evening a one-act play, "The Reveries of a Bachelor," was given at Fort Warren for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, followed by a dance. Lieut. Junnis Pierce was the bachelor, the girls in the tableaux being as follows: "Bettie," a schoolgirl, Miss Marie Long; "Kate," a college girl, Miss Marguerite Ames; "Caroline," a striking young widow, Miss M. Patterson; "Clara," a summer girl, Mrs. William Forrester; "Mildred," a winter girl, Miss Randall Murphy; "Jeanette," a fair equestrienne, Miss Anais Byrne; "Blanche," an actress of little fame, Miss Ethel Allen; "Mary," the bride, Miss Frances Newcomb. Lieut. James A. Brie was stage manager. Much credit belongs to Mrs. Allen, who got up the play and designed a greater part of the costumes. Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce and Mrs. Allen were prompters. The Fort Banks launch, Bumpus, ran around on its trip over, delaying the play, as the "widow" and the band were on board.

Miss King, of Boston, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Matthews on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Harris, Jr., are in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce returned from Magnolia, accompanied by her hostess of the past three weeks, Mrs. Currie. Mrs. Henry C. Davis, on Monday evening, chaperoned a dance at the Navaho Fraternity, of which her son and nephew are members. Miss Patterson and Miss Stevens were present.

The night firing at Fort Stark last Wednesday evening was considered a great success. Officers of this harbor who witnessed the shooting were Col. Robert Patterson, Lieut. Col. Allen, Major Henry C. Davis, Lieut. Junnis Pierce and Lieut. George R. Norton. Lieut. Charles A. Eaton will go next month to Fort Monroe for a month's instruction. Major Thomas Ridgway, who was ordered to Fort Andrews, has a month's leave, which will delay the departure of Major Henry C. Davis until December.

Mrs. Ralph Newton spent Thursday and Friday with her parents in Hyde Park. Miss Marie Long was the guest of Miss Osterberg, of West Newton, on Wednesday. Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon is inspecting the post of Fort Revere this week and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Long. Mr. Arthur Clark spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark. Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Newton and Lieut. George R.

Norton were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long at supper Sunday night.

A thousand acres of farm and woodland in West Hingham is to be turned into one of the biggest naval magazines in this country, Congress having appropriated a half-million dollars for the purchase of this property and for the work of establishing this magazine. At the Stoddard farmhouse is the headquarters of Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Latimer, U.S.N., in charge of the construction of the magazine. Assisting him are Chief Gunner T. N. Johnstone and Civil Engr. W. H. Allen, of the Navy Department. Constructors have been at work for a month building a railroad over the property, a distance of three miles from the N.Y., N.H. and H.R.R. at West Hingham to the site of the proposed big docks to be built at Weymouth Back river, near Hingham. The site is less than eight miles from Boston. Construction work will include concrete storehouses, powder houses, barracks for forty marines, quarters for officers and railroad trackage. To guard against possible explosions a compressed-air locomotive will haul the cars about the magazine property, and all buildings will be lighted from the outside by electricity, no wires entering the buildings. A big power plant for the use of the reservation will be built in the near future.

Col. Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wood had a narrow escape on an auto trip last week, when, while going thirty-five miles an hour, the steering-gear broke. Lieut. Frederic Kensi, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kensi entertained at dinner complimentary to Mrs. G. A. Richard, of Dorchester; Mrs. G. A. Gray, of Boston; Dr. Wilson, U.S.S. Wabash; Ensign Hayes, U.S.S. Birmingham, and Lieutenant Stokes, of the Marine Barracks. Lieut. Frederic V. McNair, U.S.S. Wabash, is at the yard in connection with work on the submarine and torpedo-boats. Ensign Eldred B. Armstrong has reported for duty at the Charleston Navy Yard in connection with submarine work. Surg. Francis M. Furlong, U.S.S. Vermont, with Mrs. Furlong and daughter, has taken apartments at No. 110 Newbury street and will remain until the ship sails in December. Ensign Herbert F. Emerson, U.S.S. Birmingham, gave a tea to the officers and ladies of the navy yard. Captain Wadleigh, of the Marine Barracks, has returned from a ten days' visit in Washington. Mrs. G. S. Wadsworth, of North Carolina, is visiting her brother, Capt. H. J. Hershinger, at the Marine Barracks.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Nov. 12, 1909.

Capt. F. D. Ely, 30th Inf., will be here during the month for duty at the School of Musketry. Major W. K. Wright returned from Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, after an absence of one year at the War College. Mrs. Wright met her husband in San Francisco and accompanied him home. Lieut. E. H. Andres was a dinner guest Sunday evening of Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman. Mrs. Andres will join Lieutenant Andres this week in Silver City, en route to his new station, Whipple Barracks. Lieut. L. T. Baker entertained Mrs. Merriman, Miss Fore and Captain Reed at an informal luncheon Saturday afternoon at the Officers' Club, in compliment to Miss Fore, who recently returned to Monterey from San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, C.S.O., is arranging for the installation of an annunciator system at this target range.

Mrs. McKnight, of San Francisco, is making a brief visit in the post with Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson. Several suppers followed the hop Friday evening, among them being a jolly affair over which Capt. and Miss Pickering presided. Their guests were Miss Gragg, Miss Warner, Mrs. Merriman, Captain Reed, Lieutenant Minnigerode, Captain Creary, Lieutenant Whitener and Dr. Mason. On Saturday afternoon Capt. W. L. Reed entertained a large horseback party. After a superb canter around the seventeen-mile drive ten was served in the charming Pebble Beach Lodge. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Merriman, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Miss Fore, Mrs. and Miss Warner, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Miss Gragg, Miss Cornish, Miss Ames, Lieutenants Eppley, Baker, Olsmith, James, Fletcher, Drs. Mason and Wright. Mrs. Pickering entertained at an informal tea Friday afternoon, Miss Pickering assisting in receiving her mother's guests, among whom were Miss Fore, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. W. K. Wright, Captain Reed and Lieutenant Minnigerode.

The officers of the 8th Infantry held a regimental banquet Saturday evening at Hotel Del Monte, when covers were laid for thirty-five, Col. C. W. Mason acting as toastmaster, and others present were Col. R. L. Bullard, Major W. M. Wright, Captains Sargent, Norman, McMaster, Knudsen, Bell, Creary, Baldwin, Cranston, Reed, Lieutenants Eppley, Widdifield, Moorman, Wilson, Andres, Johnson, Baker, Pope, Kalde, Norton, Twyman, Davis, Robinson, Dravo, Minnigerode, Whitener, Jones, James, Fletcher, Olsmith, Hobson and Everts. Capt. H. L. Kimison transport quartermaster, entertained at a pretty luncheon on board the Sheridan prior to her departure Friday afternoon, among the guests being Mrs. Allen M. Smith and Mrs. Wilford Twyman, from this post.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson returned this week from a visit of several weeks with her parents in San Francisco. Lieut. W. J. Davis has assumed command of Co. H., pending the arrival of Lieutenant Baker in the early part of December.

Mrs. Bullard's charming social affairs took the form of a jolly five hundred party Saturday evening, at which she entertained Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Bell. At the musicale on Monday evening at Hotel Del Monte, given by Mr. and Mrs. Warner, among those invited from the post were Capt. and Miss Creary, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Captain Reed, Lieutenant Minnigerode, Mr. Everts, Dr. Mason, Lieutenant Baker, Mrs. Merriman, Lieutenants Fletcher and James. On Monday afternoon little Eleanor, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Mason, celebrated her fourth birthday with a children's party, with its games, prizes and dainty refreshments. Those present were Keith Bullard, Isabella and Elizabeth Bell, Patty and Elizabeth Merriman, Marjorie Wright, John nudsen, Jack Widdifield, Marie Moorman, Leslie Wilson, Walter Johnson, Elliott and Tom Norton, Katherine and Wilford Twyman, Renwick and Converse Smedberg, Alexander Renwick and Wilcox McIver.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, from Alaska, are touring the coast in their auto-car and arrived at Hotel Del Monte the latter part of the week and will remain over the week's end. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Bell were their dinner guests at Del Monte, followed the next day by an auto trip and luncheon at Pebble Beach Lodge. The usual informal hop took place Friday evening and was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Hill entertained at a musicale at their bungalow near the sea, in Pacific Grove, Wednesday evening, when Captain Baldwin, Lieutenant Olsmith and Captain Creary were guests from the post. Mrs. Warner was hostess at an enjoyable bridge party Thursday afternoon at her home, Hotel Del Monte, when she entertained five tables, among those from the post being Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Davis, Miss Pickering, Miss Creary, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. W. O. Johnson and Mrs. Sharon.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 15, 1909.

Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer have as a house guest the former's sister, Mrs. Harrison. Extensive preparations are being made for the "charity ball" on Nov. 26. The committees in charge are: Invitations and tickets, Mesdames Gardener, Crimmins, Ball and Miss Hillman; supper, Mesdames Bennett, Guyer and Simonds; decorations, Mrs. White; program, Mesdames Riley and Churchill; cloak room, Mesdames West and McMillan. Captains Bundel, Warfield and Lieutenant Michaelis are the floor committee. Mrs. Clifton and Miss Clifton, wife and sister of Capt. A. T. Clifton, Signal Corps, were luncheon guests of Mrs. W. D. McHugh in Omaha last Wednesday. Captain Dalton, Mr. Neely and Miss Miriam Patterson were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins at dinner Thursday night.

Mrs. G. H. White, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is convalescing. Among the eight guests at a luncheon given at the Omaha Club last Friday by Miss Miriam Patterson,

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NEW YORK

of Omaha, was Mrs. M. L. Crimmins, of the post. Lieut. W. C. Short left last night for a ten days' leave with his parents at Fillmore, Ill. He will spend a few days in St. Louis en route. Major and Mrs. H. M. Lord and Miss Ruth Lord are temporarily at the Merriam Hotel in Omaha, pending the location of a house. Major Lord has resumed his duties as chief paymaster of the department. Major Lord was one of the guests at the luncheon given at the Omaha Club last week in honor of U.S. Senator Aldrich, who addressed the Commercial Club on the "Central Bank System."

Lieut. R. W. Drury was host at a theater party at the Boyd last Saturday, witnessing "The Yankee Prince." His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Riley and Miss Dowdy, the latter's house guest. Capt. and Mrs. Bennett entertained at dinner and bridge Friday night, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Lieutenants Short and Nulsey.

Many changes among the officers of the regiment are due before we leave for Alaska next spring. Lieutenants White and Smith will get their captaincies, while Lieutenants James, Churchill and McCune will also be promoted to other regiments.

Complimentary to Captain Ball's mother, who is their house guest, Mrs. Ball entertained last Wednesday afternoon with a card party, when Mesdames Gardener, Guyer, Clarke, McMillan, Riley, McClellan, Hentig, Harrison, Crimmins, Gohn, Michaelis, West, Bennett and the Misses Colt, Dowdy and Plummer were her guests. Lieutenant Drury, Lieut. P. L. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins were guests at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Riley Wednesday night, in honor of Miss Dowdy, their house guest. The second meeting of the Post Card Club was held at Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis's quarters last Thursday night. Five hundred was played, the prizes being won by Lieutenant Shallenberger and Mrs. Guyer. A delightful spread was served at the conclusion of play. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Gardener, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Guyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Harrison, Captain Bundel, the Misses Colt and Dowdy and Lieutenants Smith, Shallenberger, Laue, Rogers, Drum and McCune.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 17, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd entertained at dinner Tuesday of last week for their guests, Miss Moorman and Miss Smeltz. Dr. Williams was the host at a box party at the National last Thursday evening, to see Francis Wilson; also of a supper at The Willard afterward. His guests were the Misses Garrard, Lieutenants Moose and Foster and Dr. Bailey. Owing to her illness Mrs. Tremain postponed the bridge party she was to have last Friday afternoon to meet Mrs. A. G. Howe. Mrs. Garrard, who spent a few days in Carlisle, Pa., last week, returned Friday afternoon. The hop given in the Administration Building on Friday night was quite well attended. The usual practice game of polo between the Artillery and Cavalry was played on Sunday afternoon. Major Treat and Captain Hennessy, who have been in New York for a week, riding in the National Horse Show, returned to the post Monday.

A soldier's hop was given in the post gymnasium on Monday evening.

Mrs. F. B. Hennessy, who has been spending a week with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Reilly, returned to the post yesterday. Major Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Bell spent a few days in New York last week. Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., Lieut. J. C. Pegram, 1st Cav., and Lieutenant Cruse, 3d F.A., were visitors at the post yesterday. Mrs. Vale, of Baltimore, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Winter.

An exhibition drill was given in the riding hall yesterday afternoon in honor of the Turkish Envoys now in Washington. The guests were His Excellency Zia Pasha, Col. Aziz Bey, the Charge d'Affaires of Turkey, the second secretary of the Turkish Embassy and a few others. After the drill they went to Colonel Garrard's house, where "around the punch bowl," several of the officers of the post were introduced to them. After inspecting some of the stables and barracks they returned to Washington. The Misses Garrard entertained the following guests at tea yesterday after the drill: The Misses Taylor, the Misses Fuller, Misses Davis, Holbrook, Langford, Moorman and Smeltz, Mrs. Connor, Lieutenants Tate, Hopkins, Moore, Foster, Pegram, MacNeill, Stewart, Dr. Bailey and Captain Waller.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Hammond, who have been in New York during horse show week, returned this morning. Lieut. Sherman Mills has been granted fifteen days' leave, beginning on the 24th. His marriage to Miss Noble will take place on that day.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 16, 1909.

Mrs. A. M. Owen gave a dance at the post hall on Friday night in honor of her guest, Miss Rogers. German figures were danced and favors given, and the affair was pronounced the most enjoyable this season. A delicious lunch was served. Wednesday night Lieut. and Mrs. O. F. Conry entertained at bridge for the young people of the post, Misses Edna White, Frances Nash, of Spokane; Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Miss Tolson, of California; the Misses Frances Rockwell, Elyzabeth Little, Kathleen, Russelle and Helen Cecil, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Burlison, of New York; the Misses Winona, Louise and Le Roy Buck, Captain Owen, Lieutenants Morris, Heidt, Rockwell, Swartz, White, Eichelberger, Fitzmaurice, Beuret, Kennedy, Statesman, Lewis, Roberts, Catts and Shuman. The ladies' prizes were won by Miss Sarita Van Vliet and Miss Frances Rockwell, the gentlemen's by Lieutenants White and Eichelberger.

Contract Dental Surg. Frank L. K. Leflammé arrived Tuesday from Fort Brady, to be here about two months. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner on Friday night for Miss Tolson, the Misses Rockwell and Helen Cecil, Lieutenants Eichelberger, Fitzmaurice and Rockwell. Later all attended the dance given by Mrs. Owen. Mrs. A. M. Owen gave a yellow luncheon on Tuesday to friends from the city. Those present were Mrs. S. B. Miller, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. W. N. Wishard, Miss Scoville, Mrs. John Bradshaw, Miss Elinor Smith and Miss Rogers. Miss Rogers is visiting Mrs. Owen.

Saturday Mrs. John Little gave a beautiful bridge luncheon to the following ladies of the post: Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. G. R. Cecil, Mrs. W. L. Reed, Miss Blackford, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Van Vliet and Miss Armstrong, of Indianapolis. The table was artistically decorated with red roses. Mrs. O. F. Conry was hostess at a beautiful luncheon on Friday. Her guests were Mrs. G. R. Cecil, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Mrs. H. E. Eames, Mrs. White, Mrs. W. L. Reed and Miss Blackford. The color scheme was carried out in yellow chrysanthemums and place-cards with yellow chrysanthemums painted in water colors.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman left on Friday to spend the

week-end in Louisville with friends. Saturday was spent at the Kentucky Military Institute with Lieut. R. P. Palmer, 6th Inf., on duty there as professor of military science, and Sunday was spent with Major and Mrs. J. T. Davidson, who is in charge of the quartermaster depot at Jeffersonville. They returned to the post on Monday. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. De Witt, 20th Inf., on Thursday evening at dinner, followed by a theater party at English's opera house, where "Little Nemo" was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. W. L. Reed entertained at bridge Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Rogers. Others present were Miss Winona Buck, Miss Tolson, Mrs. Van Vliet, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. Cron, Miss Frances Nash, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. J. B. De Lancey, Mrs. Sawtelle and Mrs. White. The prizes were large bunches of violets. Sunday night Mrs. A. M. Owen entertained at supper Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Miss Winona Buck, Captains Dean and Heidt and Mr. George Owen, of Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman were hosts at a dinner on Tuesday night for Major and Mrs. Van Vliet, Lieut. and Mrs. Conry, Mrs. White, Miss Edna White and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. After the dinner bridge was played.

The bowling alleys in the Post Exchange are busy morning, noon and night now. The Post Bowling League has been organized and every company, including the band, will be represented by a team. An extensive schedule has been arranged by Captain Breckinridge, and the series of games will open next week. Lieutenant Lewis has been elected treasurer of the league. It is expected there will be some hotly contested games, as the enlisted men are very enthusiastic. Three silver cups have already been donated by commercial houses in Indianapolis for the winning teams, and a large number of other prizes are being collected for handicap events and for high scores.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 14, 1909.

The post has been quite gay with so many visitors; Mrs. Comstock and Miss Herrick at Lieutenant Amos's, Mr. Victor Cushman at Captain Cushman's, Miss Oliver at Lieutenant Reynolds's, and Mr. and Mrs. Waters have just left after a two weeks' visit at Lieutenant Rittenhouse's.

Col. and Mrs. Parker entertained at dinner Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds and Lieut. and Miss Shadwell. Afterward bridge was played. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Beach, also Mr. and Mrs. Bullins, Mrs. Beach's parents, left for Washington on Thursday, where Coronel Beach has been ordered.

Mr. Frank Tompkins entertained the following Thursday afternoon Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Davis, Miss Haines, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Ball. The ladies watched parade; afterward tea and cake were served. Mrs. Cushman entertained at dinner Saturday night the following: Mrs. Comstock, Miss Herrick, Miss Shelly, Miss Oliver, Captain Langhorne, Mr. Victor Cushman, Lieutenants Amos and Robinson.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds entertained at dinner on the 11th, the night of their fourth wedding anniversary, the following: Capt. and Mrs. Frank Tompkins, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler, Miss Oliver and Lieut. F. T. Dickman. Col. and Mrs. Parker celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary on Nov. 12 with an evening bridge party. The following were invited: Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Rowell, Captain White, Lieut. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Comstock, Miss Herrick, Miss Shelly and Lieutenant Amos. Miss Haines entertained at bridge Friday evening Miss Oliver, Lieut. F. T. Dickman and Dr. Gould.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 5, 1909.

Yesterday the transport Logan arrived safely, and was conducted to the far-off dock of the Pacific mail liners, as docks Nos. 1 and 2 were occupied by the transport Dix and naval launch Iroquois. The Logan is carrying the 18th Infantry home from the Philippines. Just as the gangway was placed the band of the regiment played "Home Again from Foreign Shores" and "Shall Old Acquaintance Be Forgot?" A pleasant and safe journey was reported. The Logan left Nov. 5 for San Francisco.

The U.S.L.H.E. Kukui started yesterday on an eight days' round of inspection, to visit Maui, Hawaii and Cona before returning here. Captain Middleton, the efficient skipper of the Kukui, is known to every Engineer, Coast Artillery and many of the Navy officers who have served here. The ship serves both the Army and Navy. Lieut. V. S. Houston, U.S.N., as inspector of lighthouses and buoys has his stateroom on board here. Captain Middleton is the hope to place two calcium carbide buoys in the channel near the present docks. They burn for six months day and night without attention and weigh about seven tons.

The post school at Fort Shafter opened on Nov. 3 with Corporal Kistler, Co. G, 20th Inf., as instructor. A new swimming pool, just completed for the battalion of the 20th Infantry, is a source of pleasure for the men at Fort Shafter. The Honolulu dredging machine was taken to Pearl Harbor on Sunday, and the filling in of the duck ponds that will ultimately form the bases of the large Coast Artillery station at Pearl Harbor, Fort Ruger, as it has been named, is now under way.

Honolulu and the adjoining military reservation have been delighted to receive and entertain at several special social functions, Col. Frank L. Denny, Marine Corps, and Mrs. Denny. Colonel Denny arrived here ten days ago to decide upon the material and cost of building a marine garrison at Pearl Harbor. The choice lies between using reinforced concrete or concrete hollow blocks. The reinforced concrete seems to hold the preference as able to withstand earthquake trembles. Major Long and Captain Marix have been meeting with Colonel Denny at Camp Very, Pearl Harbor, where the future marine garrison will stand.

Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 20th Inf., who returned from a leave on the Thomas, is taking over the duties of battalion quartermaster and commissary at Fort Shafter, relieving Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf. Mrs. John K. Cree and Miss Cree, wife and daughter of Major Cree, C.A.C., at Fort Ruger have gotten settled in their new quarters.

Col. and Mrs. Denny are at the Young Hotel until they sail on the S.S. Manchuria for San Francisco on Nov. 6. On Wednesday, the 3d, Colonel Denny was the guest of honor at a meeting of representative business men, Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, at a luncheon at the Commercial Club rooms. He delighted his entertainers by a stirring speech of the hopeful prospects and beauty of the Hawaiian Islands, and recalled experiences in his successful newspaper career. Mrs. Denny is one of three daughters of the late Gen. Innis Palmer and Mrs. Palmer of the "old Army," of Washington, D.C.

Governor of the H.T. and Mrs. Walter F. Frear held their

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regular monthly reception on Tuesday, and among those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Sanford H. Wadham and Mrs. E. Eveleth Winslow. Major and Mrs. Beecher B. Ray, Pay Dept., make their home at the Young Hotel. Mrs. Ray is not as strong in health as her friends would like to see her. Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 18th Inf., and Mr. E. S. Gee were invited by wireless on board the Logan a few days ago, before reaching this port to meet the champions of the tennis courts of Honolulu. They accepted and were met at the dock by members of the Beretania Club, and at the court of the club were fitted against. Capt. W. W. Low, Marine Corps, and Mr. Will Roth, both of tennis fame. After six games had been won by the visitors Captain Johnson and Mr. Gee were crowned as the champion players in the Orient. A large crowd of the Logan passengers and local members witnessed and enjoyed the excellent playing of Captain Johnson, who could scarcely convince the audience present that he had not played tennis for some months.

[A Honolulu letter of earlier date appears on page 335.]

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 16, 1909.

The much delayed sheet and pillowcase hop, which was held Saturday night, was a great success. Nearly everyone turned out in "spook" costumes, which were the cause of much merriment. A special supper was served at the Officers' Club at 11.

Miss Brennan arrived from the East Sunday morning to visit her brother, Chaplain Brennan. Miss Collins is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Robert L. Collins. Miss Farman is visiting her brother, Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, Jr.

Col. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsbury had as their guests at one of their delightful dinners last Tuesday evening Mrs. N. P. Phister, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Mr. and Mrs. Habeger, Captain King, Chaplain Brennan, Lieutenant Henry and Miss Swearington. Miss Irene Swearington, of Billings, Mont., who has been the guest of Miss Kingsbury for the past week, will leave for her home next Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Cowin entertained with a beautiful dinner last week, in honor of Mrs. N. P. Phister, who is their house guest. The decorations were American Beauty roses, and those present were Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaig and Chaplain Brennan. Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne gave a delightful moonlight automobile ride to Crawford last week, followed by a supper and music at the club.

Mrs. O. W. Rethorst leaves Wednesday for a three months' visit at her home. Lieutenant Rethorst will join her later for a two months' leave. Mrs. H. P. Kingsbury left Tuesday for a visit with friends and relatives in the East.

The heavy snow of the last few days has made sleighing possible and Mr. and Mrs. Habeger gave a sleigh ride Monday night for the young ladies of the garrison, followed by an oyster supper at their quarters. Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr., returned Monday from three months' leave spent in St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Van Natta is to return next week.

One of the pleasant events of the week was a very pretty five o'clock tea, given by Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin Monday afternoon. Those assisting Mrs. Cowin were Mrs. Phister, Mrs. Kingsbury, who served a delicious punch, and Mrs. Church, who served the salad. About forty guests were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins entertained at dinner before the hop Saturday night. Mrs. Stockle and Mrs. Church gave a charming ladies' bridge party last week, followed by a seven o'clock supper, to which all the officers of the garrison were invited.

Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, Mrs. Barnum and Miss Frances are expected here Wednesday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 14, 1909.

Lient. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Inf., and Major Clarence J. Manley, post surgeon, returned last week from San Antonio, where they went to take the annual horsemanship test. Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., who went with them, returned a few days before.

The 19th Infantry band will give their services at the charity ball in El Paso, Thanksgiving Eve. At the county fair in El Paso last week the regimental band played on several occasions and, as always, their music is hard to be beaten. The students of the El Paso Military Academy, which joins the Fort Bliss reservation, camped on the fair grounds, and every afternoon had drill and dress parade, which would have done credit to a military school of many years' standing. The school is in its second year.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston and their daughter, Mrs. William Cowin, Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor and Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, occupied boxes during the races and various games at the county fair.

The little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin, who has had scarlet fever, is now almost well. So far, the other children have escaped it. The Chamber of Commerce last week unanimously endorsed the proposition to retire Col. Joseph F. Huston in February as a brigadier general. Col. and Mrs. Huston have made many friends here and it is hoped they will settle in El Paso.

The battalion and band of the 19th Infantry were among the attractions at the Os-ape parade in El Paso the night of Nov. 6, and, as usual, when the "soldier boys" appeared the cheering was vociferous. The Italian band of Signor Liberati spent several days in El Paso during fair week, and in Signor Liberati Bandmaster Oscar Biermann, 19th Inf., discovered an old-time friend. The entire regimental band was entertained at a sumptuous dinner at the Hotel Ziegler by Signor Liberati, where they had a most enjoyable time.

BORN.

CHISWELL.—Born at Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 14, 1909, to Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chiswell, a son.

DENIG.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 11, 1909, to Lieut. Robert L. Denig, U.S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Denig, a son, Robert Livingston.

MAIZE.—Born at Boise, Idaho, Oct. 6, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., U.S.A., a daughter.

MARRACK.—Born to the wife of the Rev. Cecil Marrack, Nov. 10, 1909, at San Francisco, Cal., a daughter, Elizabeth Febiger. Mrs. Marrack is a daughter of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, U.S.A.

McMILLEN.—Born to the wife of Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMilen, U.S.N., at Middleville, Herkimer county, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1909, a daughter, Mary Thomas McMilen.

MITCHELL.—Born at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1909, to Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mitchell, daughter.

MARRIED.

BOGGS—O'KANE.—At Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 15, 1909, to Sergt. Major Lynn Boggs, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., to Miss Ruth O'Kane, of Tampa, Okla. The ceremony took place at the quarters of Q.M. Sergt. Maurice McMahon, Father Lamb, of Lawton, assisted by Father Isidore, of Anadarko, officiating.

CAMPBELL—JOHNSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1909, Lieut. James A. Campbell, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Marie Louise Johnson.

COLBERT—GREEN.—At Whitewater, Wis., Nov. 6, 1909, Mary Green to Mr. Edwin Jefford Colbert.

HAHN—HULLIGAN.—Corrine Ladd (Bowker) Hulligan, wife of the late Herbert A. Hulligan, and daughter of Capt. Hugh D. Bowker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bowker, to Arthur C. Hahn, of Australia.

OWENS—BENT.—At Alameda, Cal., Nov. 6, 1909, Mrs. Ethel Cohen Bent, to Lieut. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C.

RAYMOND—DENHAM.—On the evening of Nov. 6, 1909, at the residence of the bride's parents, 4619 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill., Miss Edna Lillian Denham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Denham, to Henry Ingle Raymond, M.C., son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., U.S.A.

RICKER—PERHAM.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1909, Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Wilma Edith Perham.

SHUGERMAN—GRUBB.—At Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 8, 1909, Lieut. Harry P. Shugerman, M.R.C., and Miss Eleanor C. Grubb.

STODDARD—WHIPPLE.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1909, by the Rev. William Grosvenor, D.D., at the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, Francis Russell Stoddard, Jr., to Eleanor Sherburne Whipple, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles W. Whipple, granddaughter of Major Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, U.S. Army, and great-granddaughter of Rear Adm. Theodorus Bailey, U.S. Navy.

STOLBARD—GORDON.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1909, Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, C.E., U.S.A., and Miss Ada Gordon.

SPARROW—KIDDER.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nov. 16, 1909, Miss Louise Kidder to Lieut. Herbert G. Sparrow, U.S.N.

TALMAN—EDES.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1909, Miss Grace Fletcher Edes, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin L. Edes, U.S.N., to Mr. Charles Fitzhugh Talman.

DIED.

BINGHAM.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1909, Brig. Gen. Judson D. Bingham, U.S.A., retired.

ECHOLS.—Died at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 13, 1909, in his seventy-first year, Major William H. Echols, father of Professor William H. Echols, of the University of Virginia, and of Professor Charles P. Echols, of the U.S. Military Academy.

JUDGE.—Died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 8, 1909, Mrs. Mary Judge, mother of Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., and Mrs. J. E. Woodward, wife of Capt. J. E. Woodward, and of Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Kathryn Judge and Mr. J. F. Judge, of Salt Lake City.

MASON.—Died at his home in Richmond, Va., Saturday, Oct. 23, 1909, Major W. Roy Mason, father of Major Charles F. Mason, M.C., U.S.A., and father-in-law of Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, U.S.A., retired.

MUDD.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909, Caroline Frances, widow of Major Alexie Mudd, U.S. Missouri Volunteers, Civil War, daughter of the late John and Cordelia Chauncey, of Harford county, Md., and mother of Mrs. Alonso W. Losee, of Chicago, and Pay Instr. J. A. Mudd, U.S.N. Interment in Bellefontaine at St. Louis.

TAYLOR.—Died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 12, 1909, Mrs. Katherine Biggs Canfield Taylor, aged eighty-four years. Funeral services at the quarters of Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf., U.S.A., Nov. 13, 1909, 2 p.m. Interment in the post cemetery, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

UPHAM.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8, 1909, Miss Ethelberta Upham, daughter of the late Capt. Frank K. Upham, U.S.A., and sister of Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., and of Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th U.S. Inf., and of the wife of Lieut. R. E. Boyers, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Second Lieut. Tom P. Dilkes, 9th N.Y., who resigned while under charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," preferred by Col. W. F. Morris, and whose resignation has been accepted, as we noted last week, did not receive a "full and honorable discharge," as has been stated, but merely a "discharge." To be entitled to a full and honorable discharge an officer or man must have served at least five years, and as Lieutenant Dilkes only joined the Guard June 18, 1907, this fact alone would prevent his receiving a full and honorable discharge. Par. 81, page 43, M.C. says: "Resignations.—* * * If the Governor accepts the resignation of an officer, who at the time shall be under arrest, under charges or returned to a military court for any offense, deficiency or delinquency, such officer shall cease to be an officer of the militia, and shall receive a discharge in such form as the Governor shall direct, nor shall he be again eligible to receive a commission unless he first re-enlist, as provided in this chapter in the case of enlisted men dishonorably discharged, and until he shall have performed at least seventy per cent of duty in each year under such enlistment for two successive years."

As we predicted last week, Capt. James Everett Schuyler, Co. B, 7th N.Y., the senior line captain, has been unanimously elected major, vice Lydecker, resigned. He joined Co. B in October, 1875; was promoted corporal in 1883; sergeant in 1886; first sergeant in 1888; second lieutenant in 1891, and captain in 1897. He holds the brevet rank of major for meritorious service of over twenty-five years, and is a brother of Brevet Major Walter G. Schuyler, Captain and R.Q.M.

Awards of prizes for rifle shooting in the Washington National Guard have been made as follows: Co. D, 2d Inf., for the highest score in the Company Team Match, is awarded the Governor's Trophy for the year 1909, and Co. H, 2d Inf., for the second high score, is awarded the Second Trophy for the year 1909. Sergt. A. H. Ralston, Co. D, 2d Inf., having made the high score in the individual skirmish match, is awarded the gold medal for 1909, and Sergt. E. M. Hatton, Co. D, 2d Inf., for the second high score, is awarded the silver medal for 1909.

The annual inspection of the various organizations of the Connecticut National Guard will be made between Nov. 29 and Jan. 5 next, inclusive.

The officers and men of the Texas National Guard are raising a fund for the defense of Sergt. J. D. Manley, the Dallas Guardsman who, while acting as a guard for President Taft, bayoneted and killed Louis Reichman, Deputy County Clerk of Dallas county. Officers state in the outcome of this case

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rests the future of the state militia. Conviction of the soldier by the state courts, they assert, would take away every protection afforded a soldier in the discharge of his duty and make the National Guard useless in times of danger or emergency.

The annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania will be held in the armory of the 1st Regiment, in Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 10 and 11.

The annual exhibition drill and reception of Co. I, 69th N.Y., will be held at the armory on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 24. Supreme Court Justices James A. Blanchard and James A. Fitzgerald and Senators Nathaniel A. Elsberg and George B. Agnew will be among the guests. An interesting evening is promised.

Col. Charles D. Gaither, upon his own application, is relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Department, Maryland N.G., and assigned to the Inspector General's Department.

First Lieut. George M. Grove, of Co. G, 14th N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He has been a member of the regiment nine years, and had previously been a member of the 2d Battalion, Naval Militia.

A board of officers consisting of Colonels Todd, Harris and Lieutenant Colonel Cronkhite, Coast Art., U.S.A.; Brigadier General Austen and Adjutant General Henry, N.G.N.Y., visited the armory of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments this week, relative to the installation of indoor artillery equipment, necessary for the proper instruction of officers and men. General Austen pointed out just what is needed in what part of the armory it should be installed, etc. Appropriations have already been made for some of the equipment to be installed, but much money is still needed for the great improvements to be made. To make the indoor work conform as much as possible to the drill given the men when at the forts, General Austen hopes to institute many new features of Coast Artillery work. One of his schemes is to install magazines, which will require a portion of the floor being taken out at a point as near the guns as possible. The ammunition is kept in these magazines, and as lifting it, which is done by tackle, is an exacting and delicate part of the drill, he thinks the men should know just how to go about it. It is expected by the end of the drill season a good portion of the work to be done will be well under way. More time can be given next summer to perfecting the arrangements, and when the drill season opens in the fall it is hoped that all the equipment will be installed.

By a unanimous vote of the field officers of the Maryland National Guard, Col. Charles F. Macklin, commanding the 4th Infantry, was elected brigadier general on Nov. 16, to command the 1st Brigade. Every field officer in the entire state military organization was present. General Macklin was born in North Dakota, and in 1888 entered the Naval Academy, and was later transferred to the Marine Corps being commissioned second lieutenant. He resigned on June 30, 1896, to enter business in Baltimore. On Feb. 11, 1901, General Macklin was commissioned a colonel and inspector general on the staff of the 1st Brigade of the Maryland militia. He held this rank until 1904, when after the retirement of Col. Willard Howard from the command of the 4th Infantry, he was appointed colonel. Since he became its colonel, the 4th has shown a steady improvement, not only in efficiency but in personnel.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.G.N.Y., Republican, was elected Mayor of Passaic on Nov. 2, over Judge Hamilton M. Ross by a majority of 1,005. General Spencer in speaking of his election, said: "I feel deeply the confidence of the people of the city as expressed by the votes. The magnificent majority I look upon as an endorsement of the platform on which I was a candidate and inspires me to prepare for carrying it out as soon as I am in a position to do so. In the meantime I am considering the advisability of asking some of our large taxpayers and men of affairs to serve voluntarily on an unofficial charter committee to look carefully into the subject of a new charter for the city."

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., will review the 12th Regiment during the early part of December.

Lieut. Col. John J. Sullivan, of the 9th Mass., who is known as an efficient and conscientious officer, was elected colonel, Nov. 16. A total of thirty-two votes out of thirty-six were cast. Colonel Sullivan receiving thirty votes, the other two being blanks. Colonel Sullivan is one of the popular young officers of the militia and it is believed will make a most efficient commander. He has been in the regiment over twenty years, and served in the Spanish War with the regiment in Cuba. He commanded the regiment during the recent war game. He is a member of many social organizations.

The complete program for the games of the 7th N.Y., to be held in the armory, Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, Dec. 18, is as follows: 93-yd. run, novice; 93-yd. run, 1,000-yd. run and potato race, handicap; 1-2 mile roller skating and 300-yd. run, for novices; 440-yd. run, handicap; 220-yd. hurdle race, novice; 3-legged race, one lap, and one mile roller skating, handicap; 1-2 mile run, novice, for Officers' Cup; sack race, one lap, handicap; 220-yd. run, handicap; intercompany relay race, handicap, for men, 220 yards each; putting sixteen-pound shot and running high jump, handicap; tent-raising contest, scratch; rescue race; military relay race, 1,056 yards, novice; 352-yd. run, heavy marching order, handicap; wall scaling contest, scratch, one lap, two walls, 8 and 10 feet. It has been erroneously announced that Dec. 11 was the date of the games. The regimental band will furnish music during the games.

Capt. William A. Schumacker, of the 71st N.Y., is to be entertained at dinner by the members of his company on Dec. 4, in honor of his completing thirteen years of service.

The companies of the 4th Regiment of Illinois National Guard, under Colonel Shand, ordered to Cairo, Ill., to put down the mob and restore order incident to the lynching of a negro and white man charged with murder, assembled promptly

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and performed excellent work in dispersing the crowds and patrolling the streets. The men were firm and under good discipline, and the disorder was put down without the necessity of any shooting on the part of the soldiers. The mob evidently realized that the National Guard force was there for business, and had a wholesome respect for the troops in consequence. One negro suspect was taken from the jail, safely under guard of some soldiers, and put aboard a train and taken to another city. It is fortunate that the state had reliable troops to order out, and their value was simply demonstrated.

Lieut. Elwyn G. B. Riley, ordnance officer of the 69th N.Y., is very much interested in collecting specimens of antique arms, and has already gathered quite a number of ancient weapons. These include Chinese and Japanese firearms, old blunderbuses, flintlocks, swords, spears, etc. The Lieutenant, when time permits, is a frequent visitor at places where curios, in the way of ancient weapons, are likely to be picked up, and his delight in showing his friends a new addition to his collection is very keen.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of the General Staff Corps, who reviewed the 71st N.Y., under command of Col. William G. Bates, in the armory on the night of Nov. 15, witnessed a very fine display, and it was, in fact, about the best armory function the regiment has ever given. General Bell was very much impressed with the steadiness of the men, and the precise and prompt execution of the various movements, and he was particularly impressed with the execution of the noiseless "order arms," which he said was the best piece of work of its kind he had ever witnessed, the pieces being brought to the floor without the slightest sound, thus avoiding all shock.

General Bell also said that, taken as a whole, the ceremonies of the review and parade of the 71st were among the best he had seen, and especially as it was so early in the drill season. The General and Colonel Bates were no strangers, as they served in the Philippines at the capture of Manila in 1898, going to that place on the same transport. Colonel Bates was A.A.G. of Volunteers and General Bell was then serving as a major and engineer officer of Volunteers, and was chief of the military information office, Department of the Pacific.

The regiment turned out for the review twelve companies, equaled into sixteen files each, in the distinctive full-dress uniform, and was very handsomely formed in three battalions in line of masses by Regimental Adjutant Carlton Greene. The battalion commanders were Majors W. H. Linson, E. B. Bruch and W. S. Beckman. General Bell, during the standing review, marched past the front of every company, instead of merely passing around the regiment. He was thus enabled to observe the men more thoroughly, and the large audience applauded the General as he marched around. The General struck an unusually quick pace, however, and the march around was a good physical test for Colonel Bates and some of the heavy-weight members of his staff. No one fell out. Some of the guests liked the march around to a Marathon race, it was so rapid.

Following the review Co. D, Capt. Edward J. Flack, was presented with the Grant trophy for obtaining the highest state figure of merit in general rifle practice. The Commodore's trophy, awarded to the company obtaining the highest percentage of marksmen, was presented to Co. G, Capt. Henry Maslin. Colonel Bates congratulated each company upon its good work.

Evening parade, in which the companies paraded unequalized, was the concluding military event, and was taken by Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells. In forming line Adjutant Greene hit upon a happy innovation. Instead of having the regiment form almost a complete square, he formed the left of the regiment in two lines, so that the reviewing officer and special guests had an unobstructed view of the regiment, instead of having part of the command standing in front of them, as is generally done, and blocking the view. The companies, in the passage, went by under command of their first sergeants. Cos. K, B and G being the largest. Dancing followed, General Bell and other special guests being joyfully entertained by Colonel Bates and his officers.

Among the special guests were Col. J. N. Allison, U.S.A., Col. A. T. Francis, Lieut. Col. G. Hurry, ex-Major A. J. Bleeker and ex-Captain Dowling, N.G.N.Y. During the collation Colonel Bates spoke of his early acquaintance with General Bell, and the latter's splendid work in the Philippines, and the General, in turn, paid a compliment to Colonel Bates and the fine condition of the regiment. He also spoke of some Philippine experiences, and paid a compliment to Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.V., for his part in the capture of Manila, Colonel Bates being his A.A.G. General Bell also during the evening spoke of his interest in the National Guard and its upbuilding.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. T. E. Murphy, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was on duty at the camp of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt, advocates that, if possible, the state should purchase a large tract of land possessing a variety of such features as hills, wood, streams, ravines, etc., and then maneuvers could be executed on a scale sufficiently large to produce good results. "This land," he says, "should be, say, two or three miles from the railroad, in order that the troops might gain the experience of packing the wagons, marching to the camp site, pitching their tents and actually performing the duties that would devolve upon them in case of war. Beside, this would be of value to the staff officers, as it would give them experience in the work of their departments, very little of which they now get."

"If property such as outlined above is secured, then a regular officer ought to be detailed with the state troops whose duties during the armory drill should be to frame a course of instruction and carefully rehearse with the troops concerned the scheme outlined for the summer encampment, so that the organizations would be prepared to start work at once upon arrival in camp without consuming time in preliminary arrangements. Interesting problems could then be mapped out and leisurely perfected, so that by the time they are taken up no detail of importance would be omitted."

"In a camp of this kind, with the state troops each year, should be, say, a battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery. Regulars ready to take part in all the drills and maneuvers. If this were done, the state forces would learn more in one year by working in conjunction with the Regulars soldiers than they can ever hope to do now in any period of time under the present system. I conversed with many officers on the subject of maneuvers and field work in general, and without exception they expressed a preference for such work, rather than the present mode of instruction. I believe fully ninety per cent. of the officers and men would rather attend maneuvers, such as were held at Pine Plains, than go into camp at Sea Girt."

"The work in camp should be confined to extended order

drills, field exercises and such work as cannot be conducted in the armories. Parades and reviews should be eliminated while in camp—a well executed extended order drill would prove fully as interesting and give much better results."

CONNECTICUT.

The dedication of the new state arsenal and armory of the 1st Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, at Hartford, on Nov. 12, was the most brilliant military event perhaps ever given in the city, attended, as it was, by President Taft and many other distinguished guests.

In the afternoon a special ceremony and parade marked the formal transfer of the headquarters of the 1st Regiment from the old armory to the new and of the state's military possessions from the old arsenal to the new. Promptly at 2:50 o'clock the buglers sounded "colors," and the command to "present arms" being given to the assembled troops, the colors on the armory were lowered, while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Following the lowering of the colors the band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the official farewell to the armory was over. Next followed the parade, which was reviewed by Mayor Hooker at the City Hall and then the march to the old arsenal. The following was the formation of the parade:

Platoon of police, mounted; field and staff, 1st Infantry, C.N.G., mounted; Signal Corps; Hatch's 1st Infantry band; 1st Infantry, C.N.G., Second Division, Naval Militia; 1st Co., Governor's Horse Guard; 1st Co., Governor's Foot Guard, band; 1st Co., Governor's Foot Guard; 2d Co., Governor's Foot Guard, band; 2d Co., Governor's Foot Guard; Putnam Phalanx band; Putnam Phalanx; Charter Oak Drum Corps; Burdett Camp, Spanish War Veterans; carriages containing commander-in-chief and distinguished guests.

At the old arsenal the flag was lowered with a ceremony similar to that at the old armory, and then the procession resumed the march to the new building. Here, to the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the national and state colors were raised. After leaving Gov. Frank B. Weeks and the distinguished guests at the front entrance to the armory the 1st Infantry entered the parade ground, where the maneuvers incident to carrying out a regimental review, parade and review were gone through with. Governor Weeks, Adj't. Gen. George M. Cole and the military guests reviewed the parade from the elevation afforded at the east entrance of the building. The fine building was next inspected by thousands of persons. The decorations were simple but effective, and the regimental band rendered pleasing selections, while the guests, which included the elite of Hartford, were awaiting the arrival of the chief executive of the nation.

President Taft and his party arrived in the building a few minutes after six p.m. "Hail to the Chief!" being rendered, but the music was soon drowned in cheers for the President of the United States. Beside the President there were in the party Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., the President's aide; Col. Charles M. Jarvis, of Berlin; Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley; Mayor Edward W. Hooker, Charles F. Brooker, of Ansonia; Congressman John Q. Tilson, of New Haven, and Charles Hopkins Clark.

The program of the dedication exercises was as follows: Prayer by Rev. Ernest De F. Miel, chaplain, 1st Inf., C.N.G.; address and presentation of arsenal and armory to His Excellency the Governor by the Hon. Henry Roher, chairman of the Arsenal and Armory Commission; acceptance of arsenal and armory, on behalf of the state, by His Excellency Frank B. Weeks, governor; music, 1st Infantry band; address by the President of the United States; music; dinner given by the Arsenal and Armory Commission to the President of the United States and distinguished guests at the Hartford Club; reception and ball at the armory. Among those at the dinner to the President and the reception at the armory were Hon. Henry Roberts, chairman of the Arsenal and Armory Commission; Gov. Frank B. Weeks, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U.S.N.; Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., commandant U.S. Military Academy; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Frederic A. Bartlett, of the Naval Militia; Col. W. C. Rafferty, U.S.A.; Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A.; Adj't. Gen. George M. Cole, Capt. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.; Commodore F. H. Eldridge, U.S.N.; Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A.; Capt. John R. Proctor, U.S.A.; Capt. Earl D. Church, Col. John Hickey, Capt. Frederick A. Seidler and Col. Michael J. Wise, C.N.G.; Cols. Frederick G. Graves, Elmer H. Havens, William E. F. Landers, Andrew N. Shepard, Robert O. Eaton, of the Governor's staff.

When the hour for the reception arrived President Taft entered the drill hall, with Governor Weeks on one side and ex-Governor Roberts on the other, while thousands of men and women were waving flags, and with the music of the band and the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers, the brilliant toilets of the women and the decorations and electric lights, it made a sight that will long be remembered by all who saw it.

Some idea of the great size of the building may be gained from the fact that it is nearly twice as big as the state capitol, the armory building having a total floor space of 73,710 square feet, while the capitol has a floor space of but 40,500 square feet. The extreme dimensions of the building are 332 feet and seven inches, from north to south, by 279 feet across the south front. The drill shed is 185 feet by 269, a total of 50,000 square feet of floor. The building is heated by a vacuum system of steam heating, the steam being supplied by two 125-horsepower, horizontal, tubular boilers. There are 25,000 square feet of radiation in the building and nearly two hundred radiators. The building is surrounded by a plot of ground twelve and a half acres in extent and built in the massive armory style; the building impresses everyone with its bigness and its strength. Erected by the state in a little over two years after an agitation extending back to 1901, at a cost of nearly \$500,000, including the site and grading, to other commissions, and those paid for the site and grading, it is one of the best buildings of its type in the country. The building itself is of Mokagan granite, with trimmings of artificial stone, cast in plaster molds upon the site, and of the massive armory type, significant of strength and endurance, with modern French details. It is oblong, with two wings, and is entirely fireproof, nothing but the doors, stair railings, window casings and floors being of wood. The windows are all of the narrow type, with deep embrasures, and on the basement floor, are protected by heavy wrought-iron guards. The doors to the entrances are of heavy oak, with wrought-iron fixings, and, in the main entrance, are fitted with two small windows, protected by guards. The armory and arsenal are fitted up with rifle range, storage rooms, magazine, officers' quarters, squad drill rooms, library, company rooms, etc., and every modern convenience.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. L. B.—Accepted for enlistment at Kansas City, but actually enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, your travel pay on discharge would be to J. B. See Cir. 70, W.D., published on page 291 our issue of Nov. 13.

UNO.—The Army War College Detachment, under G.O. 118, 1909, will be organized very soon, but actual date not yet announced. Applications are now being considered.

J. L.—Your time on furlough while serving in the Philippines counts double toward retirement.

WILBER asks: (1) If I take examination for a commission in the Philippine Scouts, on Nov. 1, 1910, and pass, how long will it be before I am appointed? (2) How many applications are on file and awaiting appointment to the present date? Answer: (1) This cannot be foretold. If at the top of the list you would not wait very long. (2) Not known precisely; upwards of thirty at last accounts.

PENNSYLVANIA asks: Why are the equipments of a deceased Cavalryman reversed for his interment? Answer: This custom is a survival of an ancient superstition that in the next world conditions would be reversed. The Orientals believed East would be West, North South, etc. This accounts for reversing the boots. As late as the latter part of the seventeenth century, it was the custom in Europe and the East to lead a warrior's horse with saddle, boots and equipment to the grave and there kill and bury it. There is no

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order or regulation directing the observance of this practice of leading the horse with the boots reversed, but it survives, as do many immemorial usages.

T. S. D. asks: Is there a warship afloat of any navy carrying seven (or more or less) twelve-inch guns in her main battery? Answer: No; big guns are all in pairs, 4s, 6s, 8s, 10s.

W. M. N. asks: Enlisted in U.S. Volunteers Sept. 15, 1899, discharged March 15, 1901, services no longer required; re-enlisted May 22, 1901, discharged May 21, 1904; re-enlisted June 28, 1904, discharged June 27, 1907; re-enlisted June 28, 1907. What is my status service continuous? Answer: On May 11, 1908, date of new pay law, you were in the ninth year of service, which placed you in the third period, where you remain until expiration of the enlistment of 1907.

A. B. C.—Your attention is called to the italic lines at the head of this department.

J. A.—The 2d Infantry will go to the Philippines some time later in 1911.

C. A. H. asks: I enlisted on Oct. 16, 1908. If the 7th Cavalry goes to the Islands in the spring of 1911 could I go without re-enlisting? Answer: Yes. In such case those who have less than four months to serve would have to re-enlist to go.

READER.—There is no circular giving sample lists of questions put to candidates for second lieutenants, but application to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., will bring you the G.O. prescribing the qualifications and studies.

C. W. B.—Address the Commandant, Fort Monroe, through the channel, for the G.O. prescribing text-books used at the Master Gunner School.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 15, 1909. Mr. Neil O'Keefe, nephew of Chaplain O'Keefe, 12th Cav., has gone to Washington, D.C., to study for a commission in the Army. Mrs. Charles F. Andrews was the hostess Friday afternoon at a beautiful reception for her sister, Mrs. William Stephenson. Several hundred guests were welcomed. Mrs. C. A. F. Flager presided over the punch table; Mrs. William Nichols and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce served ices, and Mrs. C. N. Murphy poured coffee. Others assisting were Mrs. E. T. Collins, Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. P. G. Clark, Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder, Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Goodwin Compton and Mrs. C. F. Donaldson. Mrs. S. H. Elliott was hostess at a charming debut tea Saturday afternoon to formally introduce her daughter, Miss Elliott, into society. The guests were received by Mrs. Elliott, Miss Elliott and Miss Laura Smith, of Kansas City. The hostess wore a handsome toilette of black silk net, and the debutante was in white chiffon cloth, with pearl trimmings. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill served punch, Mrs. J. M. McRae poured coffee, and Mrs. Robert Alexander served ice-cream. Others who assisted were Mrs. Arthur Thayer, Mrs. S. G. Jones, Miss Flinn, Miss Alvord, and Mrs. G. H. Davis. About two hundred guests called during the afternoon. Miss Elizabeth Martin, whose marriage occurs shortly, who is a sister of Captain and Lieutenant Martin, was the honor guest at a delightful bridge party Saturday, given by Miss Virginia Barnes, of the city. The program plan was yellow.

Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d F.A., has gone to Cheyenne, Wyo., for a brief stay. Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C., has left the post on a two weeks' leave and will sail for the Philippines Nov. 6. A large number of students from Midland College, Atchison, Kas., visited the post Saturday. They had letters of introduction to General Funston, and were shown through the college building and other points of interest. Owing to the illness of Chaplain Swift there were no services at the chapel Sunday. Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, of the post, quite ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Donovan, of St. Joseph, Mo.

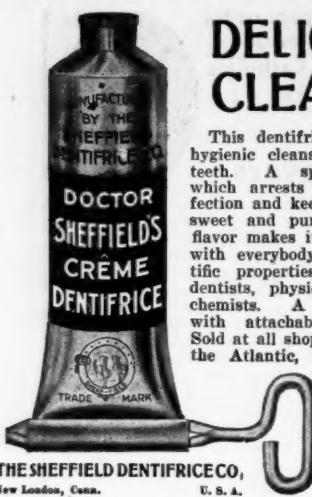
Major and Mrs. Clemens A. F. Flager entertained Friday evening with a beautiful gold and white dinner, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson and Major Omar Bundy, of Fort Omaha, Neb. Capt. Charles Pearsall, of the National Military Home, was the host at a theater party Friday evening to see "The Red Mill," followed by a supper at the home of Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Graham. Miss Purcell, of Manhattan, Kas., who has been the guest of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill for a short time, has returned to her home.

First Sgt. John Pierson, 13th Inf., will be married to Miss Mary Agnes McCormick on Nov. 17. He has been in the 13th Infantry seventeen years.

Representative William P. Borden, of Missouri, has named Harold E. Richards, of Kansas City, to fill the vacancy at West Point caused by the expulsion of Richard W. Hocken. Richards attended the University of Missouri last year, and is a non-commissioned officer in Battery B, of the Missouri 3d Regiment. Mr. Hocken, who is now attending the University of Missouri, and who is right end in the freshman football team, is suffering from a slight fracture of the collar-bone received in practice.

Mrs. John Spratley is entertaining her sister and children, Mrs. Naylor, wife of Captain Naylor, of Fort Meade. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S. Navy, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo., was the hostess Monday at a luncheon, given at the Hotel Baltimore, in honor of her guest, Mrs. William Mitchell, of Sandy Hill, N.Y. The luncheon was followed by a theater party.

The Terminal Railway is now in use. The first two cars



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were switched to the post commissary Tuesday. One contained meat and the other merchandise for the commissary. This terminal was constructed entirely by convict labor, and only \$20,000 has been expended by the government in the purchase of material. The construction was authorized in May, 1907. The main track connects with the Missouri-Pacific at Normoyle Junction. This junction was named after Capt. J. E. Normoyle, who was on duty as construction quartermaster when the terminal was started. This is the only military post in the United States owning its own terminal railway.

Major Omar Bundy, I.G., has returned to Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark were hosts at a most enjoyable bridge party Tuesday evening. Mrs. McClellan, who has been the guest of Mrs. D. H. Scott, has returned to her home in San Francisco, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., entertained Friday evening with a dinner in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Stevenson. Major and Mrs. C. A. F. Flager entertained at bridge, followed by a supper, Saturday night, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Jones, Capt. T. Q. Donaldson, Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Major Joseph Kuhn, Lieut. Douglas McArthur and Lieut. J. N. Hodges. Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews were hosts at a hop-supper Friday night for Col. and Mrs. Stevenson. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Murphy, Major Kuhn, Lieut. and Mrs. Pike, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, Lieut. Douglas McArthur and Lieut. J. N. Hodges.

Lieut. and Mrs. William J. O'Loughlin, who have recently been married, are at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, Mo., and will visit friends in Fort Des Moines, Ia., before returning to the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt have arrived from the Philippines and are the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Leavitt at their home on Metropolitan avenue.

The Co. K, Engrs., football eleven defeated the Platte City team on the Tracy, Mo., field Wednesday. The game was hard fought. About two hundred soldiers attended the game, and a large number from Platte City. The Engineers football booters are considered to be the best at the post and have won most of their games this season. Platte City are a strong lot, and have defeated some of the best high school teams in the Missouri Valley. The Army Y.M.C.A. recently won from the Platte City team by a score of 5 to 3.

Mrs. S. C. Knowles' afternoon on Wednesday was the delightful occasion of assembling one hundred and fifty officers and ladies of the garrison, who were invited to a house guest, Miss Taylor, of New York. Assisting were Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. W. B. Graham, Mrs. C. F. Thompson, Mrs. Lawrence Halstead and three of the season's débutantes, Miss Alvord, Miss Gerhardt and Miss Wood.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Martin and Dr. Frederick W. Shaw, of Bee Creek, Mo., Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at the home of the bride's parents, Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, at the National Military Home, was an exceedingly beautiful event. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Charles Cameron, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Shaw has a wide circle of friends in the city and at the post. She is the sister of Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 5th F.A., and Captain Martin, recently surgeon at the post military prison.

Capt. Easton R. Gibson has gone on a short hunting trip.

Lieut. Raymond E. Lee left Sunday for Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. William Parmalee has gone to Fort Crook, Neb., to see her daughter, Mrs. R. John West, who is seriously ill. Major Daniel E. McCarthy, of Omaha, Neb., is here, the guest of friends. Capt. William M. Cruikshank has arrived from Fort Riley and will take a three months' course at the Army Signal School. Lieut. Robert E. Howell, Jr., has gone to North Carolina for a month's visit with relatives. Lieut. James G. Hanahan, 10th Inf., who has been here taking examination for promotion, has left for his station, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Capt. H. O. Williams, of Fort Riley, was a guest here Friday. He will leave the last of the month for Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. William Stephenson were the honor guests at a unique Japanese dinner Friday evening, given by Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr. The centerpiece of the table was a magnificent mound of graduated chrysanthemums. The place-cards were very attractive, hand-painted Geisha girls.

Seated at the table were Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Major and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flager and Lieut. and Mrs. B. J. Mitchell. Classes to teach the officers and women of the post to ride properly will be organized this week. Capt. Douglas McCaskey, an instructor in equitation, will have charge of the classes. Lieut. J. R. Kean, Major F. F. Russell, Med. Corps, and Capt. B. T. Clayton, quartermaster, have gone to Washington, D.C.

The Boyd Construction Company, of Kansas City, was the lowest bidder at \$9,997 to put in a new trunk line sewer at the letting Friday. It is proposed to put in an eighteen and twenty inch trunk line sewer, to connect the military prison with the main sewerage system of the post.

PORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 13, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon returned Saturday from New York and are the guests of Mrs. Hanlon's sister, Mrs. Charles C. Burnett, of the Cavalry post. Miss Pratt, of Des Moines, Ia., who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith, left for her home Wednesday.

Major Paul C. Hutton entertained at Sunday night supper for Major and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Farr, Mrs. J. Walsh, Dr. Walkup, all of this garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Nys, of St. Paul. Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Wednesday evening at cards for Mrs. Joseph Walsh. The ladies' afternoon bridge club has been organized, and the first meeting was held Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Silas A. Wolf. The honors were won by Madames Griffith, Farr and Campbell.

Mrs. Joseph Walsh, of Port Huron, Mich., who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, will leave for her home Monday. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained Saturday evening at cards. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Sunday evening at supper for Miss Ovenshine, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead returned Friday from Louisville, Ky., where she has been the guest of her parents. Lieut. George H. Paine, 5th F.A., will leave Monday for New York, where he will spend Thanksgiving as the guest of relatives. Lieut. Roger O. Mason arrived Thursday from Wyoming, and is the guest of Capt. and

Mrs. Farr until his quarters in the Artillery garrison are ready.

Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall was hostess Friday afternoon for the Sewing Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price entertained Sunday evening at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Mrs. John S. Loud will leave Tuesday for a few weeks' visit with friends in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertaining Thursday evening at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan, of the Infantry garrison. Lieut. Joseph G. Eighton, 4th Cav., will leave Friday for the East to spend the month of November. Miss Miller, of the Angus, entertained Wednesday at luncheon, followed by a box party at the Orpheum, in honor of Miss Ovenshine, of Washington, who is the guest of her brother, Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf. The officers and ladies will meet Monday evening at the Officers' Club for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the bridge tournament, which they will have the coming season.

FORT BAKER.

Fort Baker, Cal., Nov. 9, 1909.

Mrs. Clarence A. Treuholtz is receiving a visit from her friend, Mrs. John F. Leeper, of Fort Bayard, N.M. Capt. W. H. Teft is receiving a visit from his mother and brothers which will probably extend throughout the winter. Lieut. F. T. Thornton has received several short visits from his aunt, Mrs. Templeton, of late.

On Friday, Oct. 29, an elaborate farewell hop was given at the Presidio to the 14th Cavalry, which shortly sails for the Philippines. Among those who attended from Fort Baker were Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell and Lieuts. O. B. Meyer and H. P. Councilman. A very pretty dinner was given at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelar on the evening of Oct. 30. The spirit of the Hallowe'en season was charmingly carried out in the decorations, Jack-o'-lanterns of all sorts and sizes glaring through a network of green vines. The guests were Major and Mrs. Ruckman, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell, and the same evening Dr. and Mrs. Treuholtz entertained Dr. and Mrs. McGee, of the General Hospital, at dinner. On Wednesday, Nov. 3, Mrs. Oscar A. Russell gave a most enjoyable informal musicalie at her quarters. Mrs. Russell delighted her hearers with several charming solos, and was then followed by her friend, Mrs. Mooth, who called forth enthusiastic applause. Those present were Mrs. Boles and Mrs. Mooth, of Alameda; Mrs. John W. Ruckman, Mrs. K. H. Fenner, Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Chappelar, Dr. and Mrs. Treuholtz and Lieutenant Councilman and Meyer.

Dr. Treuholtz returned from a hunting trip in the North last week. The Doctor's mother and sister have been spending some time with Mrs. Treuholtz. The former is slowly recovering from a badly sprained knee. On Sunday night Captain Fenner returned to the post from his visit in Montana. Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Davis were entertained at dinner on Sunday at the quarters of Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, as they were making their farewell calls at Forts Barry and Baker. On Saturday night a very handsome military ball was given by the enlisted men at Fort Barry on the completion of the new gymnasium. The new hall, decorated with ferns and flags, proved to be an ideal one for dancing. Major and Mrs. Lamoreaux and Miss Anna Bottoms entertained large house parties over Sunday. A number of the officers and ladies of this post enjoyed a jolly picnic at Redwood Canyon on Saturday, the 6th, the recent rains making the roads and landscape quite perfect for such an expedition.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboino, Mont., Nov. 13, 1909.

Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G., has been inspecting this post the past week. Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth gave a reception to Major Miller Tuesday evening, which was attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Co. K, 2d Inf., has been recommended for duty at Forts W. H. Harrison and Missoula, Mont., after the 6th Infantry leaves in January for the Islands and pending the arrival of the 14th. Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., with Lieut. James L. Craig, 2d Inf., together with half the company, is to go to Fort W. H. Harrison, while Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain, with Lieut. Charles S. Caffery and the balance of the company, will be at Fort Missoula. It is expected that this tour of detached service will last for about three months.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., opened the season of winter's gayety here on Thursday evening by a "Montana Monte Carlo." Their quarters were arranged as a gambling house with faro, roulette, chuck-a-luck and twenty-one games going. One and all were furnished chips at the door, and after the games were stopped used their winnings as currency in bidding for the prizes, which were auctioned in puzzling packages. Lieut. Loyd R. Freedland, with evening clothes and a large red necktie, ran the roulette wheel, Captain Freeman the chuck-a-luck, and Lieutenant Craig the twenty-one, while Lieut. W. O. Bowman separated the ladies from their chips at the faro bank. After the auction there was a charming buffet lunch. Those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, Med. Corps; Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayne, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Major Miller, Lieutenants Bowman, Craig, Freedland, Caffery, Barker and Boddie and Mr. Ferguson.

Capt. and Mrs. George D. Freeman left on Friday for a month at Rochester, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. F. V. S. Chamberlain had dinner Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Major Miller, and Lieutenant Caffery. Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., has accepted the detail as regimental commissary tendered him recently by the regimental commander at Fort Thomas.

We have had the first of winter this week in a snowstorm, which has been steadily progressing for four days, with no signs of better weather.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 11, 1909.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Mattie Milton to Lieut. George F. Neal has been the signal for many delightful affairs to be given before the end of this month. Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained informally on Thursday afternoon, the 4th, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Albert F. Dixon. The prize-winners at the five tables where bridge was played were Mrs. W. H. Olaggett, Mrs. Newt B. Hall, Mrs. N. K. Smith, of Washington; Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson and Mrs. Ulys S. Webb. Among the other players were Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnafon, Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. John F. Hatch, Mrs. William N. Jefferis, Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf and several others.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. C. Grieve have arrived and have taken apartments at the Collins. He comes here to relieve Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Bowers are to leave at an early date for the East. Lieutenant Bowers has been under treatment at the naval hospital. Mrs. Albert Gleave, who with her two daughters has been visiting Mrs. Valentine S. Nelson, left on Friday for Annapolis. En route they will be joined by Commander Gleave, who took the St. Louis to the Bremerton yard and is ordered to the Naval Academy. Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained informally in honor of Mrs. Gleave at bridge. Commodore Alexander McCrackin, who with Mrs. McCrackin and their young daughter has been making his home in San Francisco, has been for the past day or two at the Hotel St. Vincent.

The Italian cruiser Calabria sailed from San Francisco on the 10th, the last of the foreign ships here for the Portola festival to take its departure. As has been done for every foreign ship, the chairman of the Portola committee carried flowers and fruit to the officers and men. Capt. M. Casanuova, commanding, sent to the chairman a letter, in which he eloquently expressed his appreciation of the courtesy extended to the ship and his admiration for the people of San Francisco and for their hospitality.

The torpedo boat Hopkins sailed Tuesday for Magdalena Bay

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for target practice. The other vessels of the torpedo squadron are now practicing at the Mexican port. It is expected that the cruiser Albany will return here early in December for forty days' repairs, preparatory to her cruise to the Orient. The cruisers Denver and Cleveland, ordered home from the Asiatic Station for a general overhauling, are expected here in December. They will provide welcome work for the yard force, as things are far from busy at Mare Island at present. The New Orleans is expected to go into commission early next week, her crew and the majority of her officers being transferred from the monitor Cheyenne, which is now being prepared to lower her colors. With the completion of work on the New Orleans the yard force will be concentrated aboard the Cincinnati and Raleigh, here for a couple of years for a general overhauling, which has been taken up only at odd times. The Buffalo is expected to return in time for the holidays.

The announcement that plans are being drawn up for the proposed causeway between this yard and Vallejo, which the Navy Department will recommend to Congress during the coming session, has caused much rejoicing in Vallejo. Civil Engineer Alfred C. Lowenthal is now working on the plans for a causeway one hundred feet wide, with a drawbridge in the center, to cost one million dollars, \$500,000 to be asked for at the coming session. The causeway will be provided with tracks permitting the railroad to run cars direct to the yard. Vallejo is contemplating moving its bulkhead line a couple of hundred feet further out into the channel for the causeway terminal, and the city officials have communicated with Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., U.S.A., asking him to come for a conference.

In preparation for the construction of the \$75,000 central power plant here the huge steam shovel has been leveling off one of the bluffs for the site of the new building. Another new building is the pump house, for which the Scofield Construction Company have the contract. Grading for this is under way and the work will be completed in a couple of months.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 15, 1909.

Mrs. E. C. Carter entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Thursday.

Mrs. Taylor, the mother of Major W. H. Chatfield, died at his quarters on Friday last.

Lieut. A. J. Hanlon and his bride (née Natalie Cameron) spent a few days last week with Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, en route to his station at Fort Snelling. Capt. J. A. Ryan entertained at dinner Thursday evening, his guests being Col. William L. Pitcher, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Matthew E. Saville entertained with eight tables of bridge. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Carter, Major Macomb, Major McDonald, Major Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Van Pool, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Shaw, Dr. Griffin, Mrs. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Alldredge, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, and the Misses Clegg, Brown and Dalton. Mrs. Seigle captured the ladies' first prize, a handsome set of doilies, while Lieutenant Osborne was awarded a leather bill-book. The consolations fell to Mrs. Alldredge and Captain Rogers. They were a lace jabot and a pair of suspenders.

The friends of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Dear are bewailing the orders received recently sending them to the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Greene, left last week for Fort Sam Houston. Capt. William M. Cruikshank, 27th Inf., who has been detailed to the Signal Corps, leaves shortly for a course of instruction at the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., Oct. 4, 1909.

The weather here for the past two months has been very trying, as it has been very much hotter than even April and May, when we are supposed to have our hottest season. The last few days have been cooler on account of a typhoon, but having no windows in our houses, and having to close up our houses on account of the terrific wind, everything is very dark and gloomy.

Mrs. Moncrief entertained at luncheon and bridge, complimentary to Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Selbie before they left for the homeland. Her guests were Mmes. Normoyle, Brady, Switzer, Fine W. Smith and Farnham. Mrs. Simmons carried off the honors, a very pretty damascene brooch. Gen. and Mrs. Brush were very pleasant callers at Jossman a few days ago. They are very popular in the Department of the Visayas. Capt. and Mrs. Switzer entertained with an evening bridge the following: Capt. and Mrs. Simmons, Capt. and Mrs. Moncrief, Lieut. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham and Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks. Mrs. Simmons won a pretty Indian silver pepper box and Lieutenant Brady a brass smoking set.

Capt. and Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Selbie sailed on the September transport for the United States. Captain Simmons goes on the General Staff to Washington and Mrs. Selbie goes to her home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Leisenring had a very pleasant outing on the Mindoro as a guest of Major and Mrs. Goodman on a pay trip. Dr. and Mrs. Gostin entertained at a series of dinners, complimentary to Dr. Gostin's father and mother, who have been here from Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Guy H. B. Smith met with quite a painful accident—a heavy box fell on her foot and while no bones were broken, it was badly swollen and she could not walk on it for several weeks. Mrs. Selbie had the following guests for dinner and bridge a few evenings before her departure: Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Lieut. and Mrs. Brady and Lieut. and Mrs. Hall. Col. and Mrs. Bolton and Capt. and Mrs. Switzer entertained the Evening Card Club, Sept. 10 at Colonel Bolton's quarters. Mrs. Brady won the ladies' bridge prize, a brass vase; Mr. Brady the gentleman's prize, a Chinese gong;

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and Mrs. Hall the five hundred prize, a butterfly Canton china cup and saucer.

Lieutenant Kelley has been out on a six days' mapping tour. He encountered a lot of rain, which makes that work disagreeable. Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle and their daughter, Margaret, have left for a tour through China and Japan. Capt. and Mrs. Guy H. B. Smith are also off on the same kind of a trip, but do not expect to travel quite as extensively as the Normoyles. Captain Switzer has gone to Manila as the representative of the Infantry Association here.

We are all living in happy anticipation of orders to return to the States and hope they will come very soon. The latest rumor is that we are to go to Crook and Logan H. Roots, and we will all be very much pleased with those stations.

Lieutenant Bubb on Sept. 22 announced his engagement to Miss Ross, of Plattsburg, N.Y. He is being heartily congratulated, as Miss Ross was very popular here when she was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Herbst, in Iloilo.

Camp Jossman, P.I., Oct. 1, 1909.

The past two months have seen their full quota of events and changes. By the end of July the baseball league completed its series of games. The competition between the company teams grew close and exciting toward the end. The Company G aggregation were the final victors. During August a regimental team was selected from the best material developed in the league games, and it is hoped that we will be able to cross bats with the other regimental teams in the division before long. Although the drills are somewhat strenuous—under the gentle persuasion of G.O. 16—several companies have taken up handball. Cos. B and D have exciting games on their company parades, playing a game without a wall, somewhat similar to tennis. Co. G has built an excellent court with regulation end and side walls.

Golf and tennis still furnish the chief recreation for the officers. Several times Iloilo has sent over teams to contest on links and court with the post champions. The Camp Jossman golf players have been able to win signal victories over the visitors. But the honors in tennis, counting the return games in Iloilo, have broken out even. Captain Switzer and Lieutenant Brady still hold their own as the acknowledged post team, although several times they have been hard pressed by ambitious youngsters.

The rains began with September, interfering somewhat with the field games. But the snipe appeared in the rice paddies soon after the first storm, and still furnish excellent sport to all who care to hunt.

Several times during the past two months the post has been visited by great clouds of locusts. Several plantings of rice and corn have already been destroyed on Guimaras by these pests. For three days, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, companies were turned out to destroy a great swarm of young hoppers, which literally covered the ground in the vicinity of the bachelor building.

In August Lieutenant Cruson reported for duty. He has been commandant at military school in Oklahoma. Major Kirkpatrick, M.C., also arrived, relieving Captain Moncrief as surgeon. Aug. 21 all the post officers were invited to a Dutch luncheon in Iloilo, given by Lieutenant Hodges to celebrate his promotion. He was assigned to the 30th Infantry. Lieutenant Kelley was absent from the post for a week in September on a mapping expedition to Southern Guimaras. Captain Normoyle and Capt. G. H. B. Smith left Sept. 14, with their families, for extended tours through China and Japan. Lieutenant Drennan reported for duty Sept. 23. He has been on topographical duty in the country north of Manila for the past year. Mrs. Selbie returned to the States on the September transport. Lieutenant Selbie accompanied her as far as Manila. Dr. and Mrs. Gostin, of South Carolina, visited their son, Lieutenant Gostin, M.C., for several weeks. They are traveling leisurely around the world.

Socially the past two months have been marked by numerous dinners, bridge parties and hours. The Ladies' Bridge Club meets regularly on the appointed mornings, and the Post Card Club every two weeks.

FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY, P.I.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Oct. 5, 1909.

The lecture by Col. William H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., upon "Indian Campaigns," Saturday evening, at the Y.M.C.A., was very much appreciated by the large audience, which numbered at least fifteen hundred. Many officers and ladies were present and a large number of well known people from the city of Manila. The lecture lasted over two hours, and the speaking by Colonel Bowen kept the audience interested throughout. He spoke to the point, with precision and emphasis, as usual, and all hope that in the future he may give other lectures. Many pictures were shown pertaining to life in the West and the hardships of the early settlers, and of General Crook and his campaign and of the massacre at old Fort Fetterman. Colonel Bowen went into detail as to General Custer's last fight at the Little Big Horn, showing many pictures of the field and vicinity, including the only living thing found on the battlefield after the fight, "Old Comrade," the horse, which died only a few years ago.

The 1st Battalion, 7th Inf., baseball team, from Los Banos, arrived at the post Sunday and will play two more games before departing. They played a fine game of ball Sunday against the 7th Infantry team of McKinley. An extra inning had to be played, as the teams were tied by the score of 1 to 1. The regimental team finally won out. An exciting game took place on the 12th Infantry diamond last Sunday afternoon, between the rival teams of Cos. C and D, resulting in a score of 7 to 0 in favor of Co. C. The remarkable pitching of Young, of Co. C, struck out fifteen men. The team has a challenge out for any company team in the regiment.

A meeting of the ladies' society for hospital work will be

held at the home of Mrs. Bowen to-morrow. Captain Dallam, 12th Inf., would like to get a piano for the post hospital and has addressed a circular letter to everyone in the post, asking for a small contribution from each.

Lieutenant Talbot, 12th Cav., sustained a fall last Thursday and sprained his wrist. He was therefore unable to accompany the polo team of the 12th to Camp Stozenburg, but expects to be able to join them this week. Lieutenant Talbot is one of the best players on the team and his absence will be greatly regretted.

A fine silver cup will be presented to the regimental or corps team winning in the tournament of the American tennis, which is to be played at the Y.M.C.A. bowing alleys, between Oct. 15 and 31.

Mrs. Soleilac, wife of Lieutenant Soleilac, 12th Inf., is seriously ill. A concert was played at the Officers' Club last night by the fine band of the 7th Infantry, under the direction of Chief Musician W. G. B. Erdmann. There were many visitors from the city and the concert was greatly enjoyed. The regimental bridge club of the 7th Infantry met at the Officers' Club on Monday evening. The gentlemen's prize was won by Captain Allison, a smoker's tabouret. The ladies' prize, a china tea set, was won by Mrs. Strong, wife of Lieutenant Strong. Lieut. Howard M. Schneider, Med. Corps, has reported for duty from Iloilo.

When the 18th Infantry arrives at this post to go into camp, it will be escorted in by a band, such as is seldom seen or heard, especially in the Philippines. The bands of the 7th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 2d Artillery and 12th Cavalry will be consolidated into one mammoth band, about 125 musicians and about seventy-five field musicians. They will play some marches, specially arranged for band and field music together. The 18th is expected to arrive on the 8th of this month, coming from Camp Keithley, Mindanao, on the transport Logan. The regiment will camp at the post until the sailing of the Logan on the 15th. This reception has been especially arranged by Lieut. Douglas Potts, A.D.C., as an honor to the 18th, of which regiment he is an officer.

A very interesting game of ball took place on the 5th at the 7th Infantry diamond, between the 7th Infantry and the 1st Battalion of the same regiment. The same teams played Monday, and both games were won by the 7th. Only one hit was made during the game, and one error. The game was very close until the last man was out. The pitching of both Westhafer and Garvey was very good, both showing fine judgment and good control. In fact, all the players should be complimented upon their good all-around work.

The enlisted men have been talking of starting weekly hops at the post, and it is understood that the four bands have volunteered their services. The dances are to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, which has been kindly donated for the purpose.

The concert given by the sailors from the U.S.S. Relief on Tuesday night was a decided success. The great hall was crowded. The impersonations were perfect and the jokes the audience in a roar most of the time. In fact, "King Pro Tem" was pronounced a thorough success.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, P.I., Oct. 1, 1909.

A final skating party for the officers and ladies of the 18th Infantry was given last night at Barrett Hall. The entire garrison was present, either skating or as spectators. The rink has certainly proved a great attraction to both officers and men.

The 18th Infantry has completed its third tour of duty in the Philippines and to-morrow will march down the trail to Overton and embark on the Logan for Manila and then home.

Fully two thousand acres of rice is being harvested this week from land that was not under cultivation when the regiment reached Keithley two years ago. This is a sure indication that progress is being made in the matter of improving conditions among the Moros.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daly, of the 20th Infantry, passed over the trail this week. They were entertained by Lieut. Scott Baker and his mother. Mrs. Hegeman has gone to Manila on the Seward in advance of the regiment. Lieutenants Lockett and Lonergan have returned from taking the round trip on the Seward, and report having had an especially fine time.

Captain Anderson, 6th Cav., is here to take command of the post in the interim between the departure of the 18th Infantry and the arrival of the 21st.

A good illustration of the changes that occur in a regiment is found in the fact that when the 18th Infantry came up the trail two years ago there were eighteen ladies in the officers' families, while to go down to-morrow there are but six.

All of the equipment that the Chaplain has been able to accumulate at Barrett Hall for the entertainment of the garrison, including the fine roller skates, is left behind for the incoming regiment. They take over a big, fine, attractive building that will be an assembling place for the men, a contribution to their contentment and moral welfare, and will always stand as a monument to the 18th Infantry and the industry of their chaplain.

Word seems to have gotten out among the Moros that Colonel Davis is to relinquish the office of Governor this week, and influential men from all sections have flocked in to express their appreciation of the improvement in conditions, and their regret that the one who has done so much for them must leave. Ami Magaruma, one of the most positive characters among the panditas, Datta Mamas, Datto Bayabao, Ami Bilang and others have assembled at the cross roads, frequently this week to talk it over and to say farewell. There are a lot of forceful men among these Moros and their friendliness toward the Americans cannot be questioned. It is only a few bunches of ladrones that have caused trouble the past two years.

Chaplain Axton had a great service last Sunday night with which to close his work at Keithley.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 29, 1909.

Sooner or later, and from present active indications it must come soon, Honolulu and Hawaiian Islands will constitute a separate and independent military department. The name, Department of the Pacific, would cover the ten thousand men of the Services that will shortly pitch their tents in these islands. Besides the advantages for the Army and Marine Corps, Honolulu affords an invaluable coaling station for U.S.A. Transport Service and the ships of the U.S. Navy.

There may also be realized the need of an adequate subsistence department, similar to the well-equipped commissary in the Philippines Division. Capt. William Elliott, Sub. Dept., with station at San Francisco, Cal., spent several days, recently, in Honolulu, prospecting upon the advisability of establishing a large subsistence store here. His past successful administration of subsistence affairs at Manila and other large assignments have proven Captain Elliott's ability as an excellent executive officer.

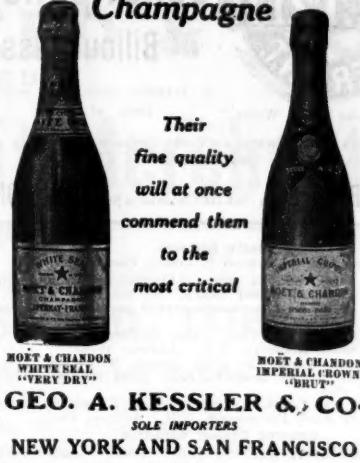
Three companies of the 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., stationed at Fort Shafter, Kahauiki Military Reservation, under command of Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., returned to their station at that post yesterday, after the annual twenty-one days' practice march. The marching companies were a welcome sight to the lonesome company left behind to do guard duty.

On Oct. 25 the thermometer registered sixty-three degrees, the coldest weather experienced in October in this part of the world for the past ten years.

Capt. William H. H. Chapman and Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 20th Inf., who were passengers on the transport Thomas, arriving here on Oct. 13, joined their battalion in the field near Kahauiki, Oahu. Mrs. Chapman, mother of Captain Chapman, returned to the islands with her son and is a guest at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Fort Shafter. Mrs. J. K. Pourle, wife of Captain Pourle, Coast Art., is a recent addition to the C.A.C.

Lieut. Joseph Albert Rogers, 20th Inf., was "the whole thing" for many days at Fort Shafter. During the absence of the three companies he was in command of Co. H, the post

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guard, commanding officer of Fort Shafter, chief quartermaster and commissary, and successfully completed several improvements, making new roads, beautifying the parade and line. He is a native Texan, a fine type of the young officers of today.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Lieut. R. T. Ward, C.A.C., has joined her husband here. Mrs. George E. Turner, wife of Lieutenant Turner, C.A.C., is another addition to the Artillery cantonment. Mrs. William A. Glassford, who remained over a boat, to visit at Honolulu, has taken her departure, to join Ensign Glassford, U.S.N., at Manila. Major and Mrs. Samuel H. Wadham, Med. Corps, anticipate an extended tour through Europe, and will leave Fort Shafter as soon as Major Wadham's successor, a surgeon, arrives.

It is thought here that by Dec. 1 work on the emplacements for the big guns to fortify Oahu Island will be all completed. At Fort De Russy, Waikiki, one forty-thousand-ton emplacement is now ready. Fourteen-inch guns are to be placed upon these massive foundations, commanding Molokai Channel and sweeping far below Pearl Harbor. The fire of these guns will cross that of the Pearl Harbor batteries, thus affording a double protection to Honolulu. The foundations are on piles, driven into a coral strata, then eighty million pounds of steel and concrete, equal to the weight of two battleships. Major E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engr., has done most excellent and rapid work in the building of these stupendous emplacements and only awaits the arrival of the guns from the United States to complete entirely his difficult job. At Battery Selfridge, Pearl Harbor, Major Winslow has finished one foundation and one gun is practically mounted. The second emplacement is under construction, both gun carriages are mounted, and the two twelve-inch guns for this battery will be in readiness by Nov. 15.

The barracks for the Coast Artillery at De Russy will not be commenced for several months to come. The site is now known as the duck pond. The Hawaiian Dredging Company will begin operations shortly. Major Winslow has his part of the work all ready for the dredgers to begin filling in.

One of the first improvements that should claim the early attention of the War Department is the water supply for Uncle Sam's men in these islands. Fort Shafter has an adequate, for present demands, supply of pure water from artesian wells. Recommendations have been made asking for a separate water reservoir for Fort Ruger, Diamond Head, and De Russy, Waikiki. Fort Ruger, which is about twenty miles from Fort Shafter, is the Cavalry garrison. There are already over two hundred men living there in a hastily constructed cantonment. The lava boulders have been blasted out and grass planted, and on account of the scarcity of water it is hard to get anything to grow.

Col. Frank J. Denny, Marine Corps, and Mrs. Denny were passengers on the Korea on Oct. 27. Colonel Denny comes from Washington, D.C., to advise with the local contractors as to the best material to be used in the construction of the marine garrison at this place. This aggregation of marine forces will be known as Camp Very. Colonel Denny does not think active work on the buildings can be begun until March of next year. The houses will probably be constructed of reinforced concrete, of handsome, comfortable design.

Mrs. E. Eveleth Winslow was hostess at a delightful luncheon given in compliment to Mrs. Morrow. Other guests were Mrs. Samuel H. Wadham, Mrs. Selden Kingsbury, Mrs. Frank Morrow and Mrs. Parks. Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., was an incoming passenger on the M.N.S.S. Hilonian on Oct. 28, from San Francisco. He reported for duty at Schofield Barracks.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Nov. 16. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief. CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander. MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Cuffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

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Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Nov. 18 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Armored Cruiser Squadron.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, N.H.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Nov. 9 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. G. E. Pettersson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived Nov. 15 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell ordered to command. Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, station, Portsmouth, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

Address mail for vessels of the First Squadron as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Itinerary of the First Squadron, Pacific Fleet.

Port. Arrival. Departure.

The ships of the squadron will visit Chinese and Japanese ports as follows:

Tennessee—Washington:

Manila Dec. 1, 1909

Woosung Dec. 5, 1909

Yokohama (coal) Dec. 30, 1909

California—South Dakota:

Manila Dec. 1, 1909

Yokohama (coal) Dec. 7, 1909

Woosung Dec. 30, 1909

Yokohama (coal) Dec. 30, 1909

West Virginia—Pennsylvania:

Manila Dec. 1, 1909

Hong Kong (coal) Dec. 8, 1909

Kobe (coal) Dec. 31, 1909

Colorado—Maryland:

Manila Dec. 1, 1909

Kobe (coal) Dec. 5, 1909

Hong Kong Dec. 31, 1909

Kobe (coal) Jan. 16, 1910

The squadron will reassemble off Yokohama

on Jan. 19, 1910.

Yokohama, Japan Jan. 19, 1910

Honolulu Feb. 1, 1910

San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 15, 1910

The date given for the departure of the squadron from Manila—Dec. 1—is tentative, as it depends upon the completion of target practice.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Manila, P.I.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At Manila, P.I.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Manila, P.I.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Manila, P.I.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At Manila, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At Manila, P.I.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At Manila, P.I.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

St. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of Third Squadron as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At

Manila, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. The Denver will leave the Asiatic Station on Dec. 1 for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerk. At Manila, P.I. The Galveston will be brought home in the spring of 1910 for repairs.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. Arrived Nov. 13 at Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claude A. Bonvillian. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Chandler K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, Jr. Sailed Nov. 16 from Hong Kong, China, for Swatow, China.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. At Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARBY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M. 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas Cassidy. At Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Address mail for the auxiliaries of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY, P.C. 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico. The Albany will sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 1 for the Asiatic Station, to replace the Denver in the Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Manila, P.I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Arethusa has been ordered to proceed to the Atlantic coast via the Strait of Magellan.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Pichilinque Bay, Mexico.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Manila, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

POMEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Cavite, P.I.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Nov. 11 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue ordered to command.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Address mail for the auxiliaries of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY, P.C. 10 guns. Comdr. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Olmssen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed Nov. 14 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Jose de Guatamala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

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the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived Nov. 14 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Sanalito, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Nov. 11 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PRARIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SOORPHON, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the naval station, Cavite, via San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Stewart has been ordered placed in full commission.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Olmssen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed Nov. 14 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Jose de Guatamala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

The vessels of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla have been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

First Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. Arrived Nov. 9 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign Reuben L. Walker. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. Placed in reserve Nov. 9.

STOCKTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. Placed in reserve Nov. 9.

PORTER (torpedoboot). Ensign Frederick W. Milner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboats: Graven, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Rodgers, Mackenzie, Cushing, Barney and Bailey, and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (parent ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. Arrived Nov. 1 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, commander.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived Nov. 11 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila, P.I.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bt. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOULIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Capt. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manlia is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Lieut. George T. Pettingill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsey is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bt. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. Sailed Nov. 11 from Kobe, Japan, for Shanghai, China.

Bisset. Arrived Nov. 8 at Kobe, Japan. The Supply is on a cruise to Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe and Shanghai to give liberty. The vessel will return to Guam about Jan. 1. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Lee, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Pontiac, New Bedford, Mass. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Penacook, Norfolk, Va. Apache, New York. Penucket, New York. Chickasaw, Newport, R.I. Potomac, Provincetown, Mass. Choctaw, Washington, D.C. Powhatan, New York. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Rapid, Cavite, P.I. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Iroquois, at Honolulu. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Massachusetts, Key West, Fla. Sotomo, Bremerton, Wash. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Narkeeta, New York. Patapsco, Boston, Mass. Patuxent, Norfolk, Va. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Abarenda, Norfolk, Va. Hornet, at Norfolk. Adder, Cavite. Holland, at Norfolk. Ajax, Portsmouth, N.H. Illinois, at Boston, Mass. Alabama, at New York. Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Baltimore, at New York. Bennington, at Mare Island. Bonita, at Boston. Boston, at Puget Sound. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa. Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Concord, at Bremerton. Decatur, at Olongapo. Delong, at Boston, Mass. Detroit, at Boston. Egrie, at Norfolk. Elcano, at Cavite. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. General Alava, at Cavite. Grayling, at Boston. Gwin, at Newport.

Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Pampanga, at C...

Panay, at Cavite.

Petrel, at Mare Island.

Quirons, at Cavite.

Raleigh, at Mare Island.

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Reid, at Boston.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Solace, at Charleston, S.C.
South Carolina, at Philadelphia.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Stingray, at Boston.
Aileen, New York city.
Alert, Sausalito, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawke, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Tarpon, at Boston.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Vesuvius, at Boston.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Yankee, at New Bedford.
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite State, New York city.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
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Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite State, New York city.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

VEHICLES LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.
Island of Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite State, New York city.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Departments in United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., in temporary command. Major Gen. T. H. Barry to the command.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Manus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., temporarily in command.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James ALLEN, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906, to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and be stationed as follows: Hqrs., and one battalion to Ft. Walla Walla; six troops to Presidio of S.F.; and two troop to Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Hqrs., and ten troops to sail for Manila on Dec. 5, 1909, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909, and will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, for station.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

16th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

17th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

18th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

19th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

20th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

21st Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

22nd Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

23rd Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

24th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

25th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

26th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

27th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

28th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

29th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

30th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

31st Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

32nd Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

33rd Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

34th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

35th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

36th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

37th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

38th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

39th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

40th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

41st Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

42d Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

43d Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

44th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

45th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

46th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

47th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

48th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

49th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

50th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Gwin, at Newport.

SOZODONT

Tooth Powder

Cleanses the teeth, hardens the gums and imparts a delightful, refreshing feeling in the mouth. It prevents the accumulation of tartar and scurf on the teeth and arrests the progress of decay. It contains no acids, grit, fermentable sugars or any injurious substances.

If you have never tried it, the next time you are purchasing a dentifrice, get a box of SOZODONT tooth powder. SOZODONT is also put up in liquid, powder and paste forms.

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148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
151st. Ft. Revere, Wash. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
152d. Ft. Davis, Mass. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
158th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., in September, 1909.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for U.S. on May 15, 1910, and take station at Ft. Crook, Neb., and Ft. Root, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont. To sail from S.F. for Manila Jan. 5, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; K, Ft. Mason, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Will sail from S.F. for Manila April 5, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived in August, 1909.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. To sail for U.S. Feb. 15, 1910, and will be divided between Fts. Harrison and Missoula, Mont., and Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs. band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Ordered to U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, from Manila, Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. To sail from S.F. for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived October, 1909.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for station.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. To sail for U.S. March

15, 1910, and take station at Fts. Bliss and McIntosh, Tex., and Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan; B and O, Henry Bks., Cayey.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There is a great cry in England about the unemployment of ex-soldiers, but the fact remains that their lot is not so bad when compared with that of the mass of British citizens. There are a great many agencies at work in England to provide places for the soldier whose time has expired, so that now in the British army departments 6,000 ex-soldiers are employed; at the War Office there are 224, and over 100 additional as messengers; many are in other government offices. The Post Office took on 1,713 last year and 917 were appointed to the police, while over 20,000 are employed by the railway companies, and various agencies found places for 24,000 in 1908.

The Greek naval situation is summed up in an editorial paragraph in the London Army and Navy Gazette, from which we quote: "The internal situation is undoubtedly serious, but the recent action of the junior naval officers has been nothing short of visionary and seditious. We have no doubt, from the professional point of view, that they are in the right, that the senior officers are much too senior, and that a reorganization is required altogether. But their mutinous action merits severe punishment, and in their leader, Typaldos, they had more of a hare-brained politician than of a naval commander. With the four new thirty-knot destroyers, just completed by Yarrow, and four of the new Stettin (Vulcan) destroyers, convoyed by their mother ship, the old Kanaris, though not all the people in these vessel sympathized with the object, they appeared to intend an attack on the old battleships, but it ended in a complete fiasco. The ships are now useless for any practical purpose, except against Greek mutineers, but they were able to beat off their assailants, and Captain Miaolis reoccupied the Salamis arsenal, while the ringleaders escaped into hiding. They abandoned the unfortunate men they had deluded, looking to the safety of their precious selves; but Typaldos and a confederate have been arrested, and, with others captured, will be brought to trial. The army, which has been setting up a dictatorship, did not support the scheming and incapable Typaldos. The government had consented to reduce the limit of age for officers to some extent, but Typaldos had political views and was not content. Evidently the Greek navy needs to be purged at both ends of the hierarchy; discipline is at a low ebb, and a new spirit is required if any good is to be done. It is said that the Greek government has decided hastily to buy a large warship from Messrs. Orlando, of Leghorn. They should remember that the man is more than the machine, and that ships are useless unless well officered and manned."

Notwithstanding the movement to abolish the rifle for seamen and confine its use to the marines, in the British navy there has recently been a revision of rifle practice that provides not only for the seamen to continue their annual course of rifle shooting, but the stokers are likewise provided for in the new A and B courses, which have been promulgated throughout the fleet. The stokers do not take their places in the ranks when naval brigades are landed, but they generally act as ammunition carriers and ambulance bearers, and other auxiliaries to the fighting line, many of whom will in future be armed with the rifle, whereas they used to carry a sword and pistol to defend themselves in a tight corner.

There will shortly be a series of important gunnery and torpedo experiments with the old British battleship Edinburgh for a target. Says the United Service Gazette, which is a consistent advocate of secrecy in these official trials: "Unfortunately, nearly all the data obtained at the Hero experiments, of the Kentish Knock, some months ago, was published broadcast, and appeared in foreign newspapers nearly as soon after the firing took place as in the publications of this country. This data, however, dealt largely with fire-control arrangements, as the old ship sank before the other damage caused by the 'soft-nosed' projectiles could be properly estimated. In

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the Edinburgh other problems will be tackled. The earlier experiments in the Hero have resulted in the modification of our fire-control arrangements, however, which, it is believed, is not known to our rivals, but which place us in a superior position to them all. The French have been busy with firing experiments at old battleships lately, and have contrived to keep their secrets with great success; and since naval rivalry has become so keen between European nations it is time we began to follow the example of continental countries in this direction, especially as the new 13.5-inch gun will be used against the old battleship Edinburgh, for this is the new primary gun for our future super-Dreadnaughts."

Researchers carried on since the Jena explosion, at Toulon, with a view to obtaining a stable smokeless powder, have been crowned with success, says L'Eclair, and the powder department of the French government is in possession of a smokeless powder which is not affected by extreme cold, heat, humidity, light or Hertzian waves, but is exploded only by means of a special detonator. This powder has been rigorously tested, with satisfactory results, and is easily manufactured, but analysis of it, while revealing its composition, does not betray the secret of the manufacturing process. Its ballistic properties, very slightly superior to those of the powder now in use, are not sufficiently different to necessitate any change in the guns or projectiles.

The naval wireless stations at Toulon, Oran and Bizerte were opened about Nov. 1, and the French radiotelegraphic system, having for its center the Eiffel Tower, is now complete. The new stations will function every day from nine in the morning until midnight, and henceforth all communications between Paris, the five great naval ports and the ships of the French navy are to be made as much as possible by means of wireless. Orders have been given for the installation on all the big warships of a uniform type of apparatus for the transmission and reception of wireless messages. The wireless station at Rufisque, in Senegal, is now almost completed, and will shortly be in communication with the Eiffel Tower, acting as a center for all the French West African possessions.

General Asinari, commander of the Milan Army Corps, was retired from the service Nov. 12, following an overzealous outburst in a speech while presenting a flag to a new cavalry regiment at Brescia, when he expressed the hope that the Italian colors would again wave over the conquered Italian provinces that are still subject to Austria.

In the German army a new cavalry carbine has been issued, which the trooper carries on his back in a leather case, and a bayonet for the cavalry has also been added. It is not so long as the weapon used by the infantry, and it is contained in a flat steel scabbard which hangs from the waistbelt. It is not intended, however, that this new weapon shall take the place of the sword, for it is unanimously agreed by the Germans that the latter is the cavalry arm par excellence.

When fully equipped in December, the number of traveling kitchens supplied the Austro-Hungarian army will be 4,000 outfits for the common army of the Dual Empire and 2,000 for the Landwehr and the Honved. The mountain forces, those for service in Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the convoy and service troops are to have the Norwegian kettles, into which food is put at a boiling temperature and so closed down that the cooking is completed without further heating.

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The traveling kitchen is drawn by two horses, and consists of a vehicle analogous to a gun-limber for uncooked food, to which is attached the carriage for the stove and the cooking pans, of which there are three large and one small, as well as an oven. The pans are made of pure nickel.

One of the best known of modern German military writers, General von Pelet-Narbonne, died at Charlottenburg, Germany, recently, in his seventieth year. He was a confirmed believer in the high importance of the mounted arm and was one of the cavalry's most strenuous advocates.

Some very good reports have been made in the British trials with the Dietz signaling discs, says the London Military Mail. With this invention it is made possible to signal to the rear in open country without the signals being read by the enemy. The disc is twelve inches in diameter, with a handle to it. On the disc is a semi-circular flap working on a spindle. By means of a bolt action the spindle turns the flap and so displays a white or black surface for the purpose of the signaling code. The reverse side of the disc is painted with colors suitable to the ground worked on, and cannot be seen a hundred yards away when being worked in the grass. The discs are used by infantry when engaged, and send messages from the firing line without the enemy being able to read them, as is the case with other signals.

Without regard to the recent assassination of Prince Ito by a Korean, the gradual withdrawal of Japanese troops from Korea continues. The Japanese gendarmerie in Chientaio began to withdraw on the 28th, and with the departure of Colonel Saito and his staff on Nov. 2 all the Japanese forces in that region will be entirely withdrawn.

The Japanese army suffered badly through the inadequate supply of horses during the war and, as a result, says the London Military Mail, the government took steps after peace was declared to improve and encourage horse-breeding in Japan. A "Bureau of Horse Administration" was established by order of the Mikado, under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister. It took over all the government studs then in existence, and established three first class farms, one second class, and sixteen third class farms. The first class farms contain sixteen stallions and 300 to 360 mares; the second class stud farms are used for rearing and breaking-in all stallions bred at the first class farms; while the third-class farms

are available to the general public at a nominal fee. The Bureau have every hope of raising about 2,000 stallions and over 1,000 brood mares at the farms and depots during the period laid down in the official program, i.e., fifteen years. The country is split up into six administrative districts, and Japanese officers have been traveling throughout America and Europe making extensive purchases of stallions. All foals useful for stud purposes are kept, and the remainder are sold to selected individuals for breeding purposes. The Bureau has greatly assisted horse-breeding throughout Japan by its advice to private owners of stud farms, and by giving valuable prizes at horse shows.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, Washington, D.C., report the following patents granted Oct. 19, 1909: Aerator, Lena E. Leach; aerial navigation, Jeremiah S. Letts; aeroplane, David S. Foster, motor driven aeroplane, August E. Mueller; cartridge shell, Louie A. Sherman; cartridge making machine and machine for assembling the base-wads, liners and tubes of cartridges, Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland; airship, Benjamin F. Seymour; marine reversing gear, The Snow and Petrelli Manufacturing Company; gun cleaning implement, John S. Upham, U.S.A.; gun sight, John A. Kennedy; telescopic sight for ordnance, Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany; spring gun, Reuben N. Lauderlich; submarine mine, Albert P. Broomell; nautical instrument, Robert J. Hodge; propeller for boats, Henry Zemke; target holder, Charles P. Worrell; small arm, Wilhelm Venier, Austria-Hungary; telescope or field glass, Samuel Widmar; automobile torpedo, Hudson Maxim. Granted Oct. 30: Dirigible balloon, Benyon D. Reese; combined hammer and sight, Addison M. Powell; firearm, G. S. Lewis; gun, James M. Crabtree; means for emptying the magazines of repeating shotguns, Frederick Hardy; marine table, Alonzo H. Pence; nautical instrument, Clarence A. McAllister; navigation apparatus, William J. Chance; ammunition hoisting apparatus for heavy ordnance, Arthur G. Dawson and Turner Horne; automatic safety appliance for pistols, etc., Joseph Tambour; propeller, Monnie R. White; ship propelling device, Moses Franklin; propelling means for vessels, Thomas B. Taylor; boat propelling mechanism, Benjamin F. Jacobs; ship, Henry C. Davis; ship cleaner, Herbert Schwartz; small-arm, Joseph Tambour. Granted Nov. 9: Aeroplane, Samuel W. Applegate; airship, Boyd W. Dysart; balloon, Romulus C. Tilghman; boat, William T. Uri; apparatus for recording compasses, Edwin Schutte and Nicholas Dedrich; chart for recording compasses, Edwin Schutte; automatic firearm, William J. Whiting; sight for firearms, William J. C. Downey; safety device for the fuses of projectiles, Eugene Schneider; gun carriage for field ordnance, Jos. A. Depot; gun stock, Lawrence F. Kennedy; projectile, Henry M. Gleason.

At the siege of Fredericksburg, when the Confederates were enduring even more than their usual pangs of hunger, one of the Southern skirmishing parties made a sudden raid on an unsuspecting Federal brigade. After some interchange of firing the assailants rushed upon their disconcerted enemy. One emaciated Johnnie hurriedly emptied the knapsack of a prostrate soldier, and, straightening up, regardless of blades and bullets, waved his boot above his head. "Charge 'em, boys, charge 'em!" he yelled. "They've got cheese!"—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

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A. Hilliard Atteridge, in "Napoleon and His Brothers," tells us that the personal wardrobe in the Russian campaign of Napoleon's brother, Jerome Bonaparte, who married Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, contained sixty pairs of boots, two hundred shirts and three hundred and eighteen pocket handkerchiefs. The transportation of his wardrobe entire required several heavy wagons, while his whole campaigning kit stretched over half a mile.

Alexander F. Humphrey, of No. 30 Federal street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the inventor of an electric gun which, he says, is noiseless and smokeless and without recoil. He has built a field piece to test his theory, and says he can successfully throw a shell with more velocity than one fired by powder. His experiments will be watched with interest.

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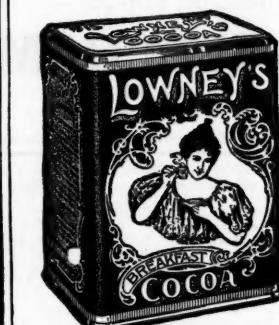
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a.m., November 23, 1909, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 1863: Flannel. Sch. 1903: Turbo-generating sets, motor-generating sets, switchboards. Sch. 1907: Beeswax, barometers. Sch. 1909: Pepper. Sch. 1910: Rubber bands. Sch. 1912: Vermilion. Sch. 1913: Lumber. Sch. 1914: Crushed rock, ganister, sand, Portland cement. Sch. 1913: Copper and iron rivets. Sch. 1916: Paint brushes, glass. Sch. 1917: Zinc boiler plates. Sch. 1918: Copper tubing, pipe and fittings. Sch. 1919: Adjusting blocks, buckets, lampwicking, worsted. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 11-8-09.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Dredging," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., December 4, 1909, and then and there publicly opened, for dredging at the navy yard, New York, N. Y. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau, November 8, 1909.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a.m., November 30, 1909, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. No number: Coal for foreign ports for calendar year 1910. Sch. 1929: Turret lath. Sch. 1933: Evaporated apples, evaporated peaches, tinned pears, sirup, sugar, coffee. Sch. 1935: Pine. Sch. 1936: Tobacco. Sch. 1939: Dry goods. Sch. 1940: Sodium carbonate, megaphones, parabolic mirrors, conduit fittings, rosettes, sockets, dusters, mail pouches. Sch. 1941: Watches. Sch. 1943: Metal polish. Sch. 1945: Laboratories, heaters, plumbing supplies. Sch. 1946: Hardware and tools. Sch. 1947: Steel. Sch. 1948: Cans and cases, leather, tracing cloth, grease. Sch. 1950: Rivets, bolts, and nuts, steel plates. Sch. 1951: Calcium chloride, sponges. Sch. 1952: Cloth stops, brushes, coffee tins. Sch. 1953: Cooking and kitchen utensils. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 11-15-09.